

AN *El. Z. 1. 9.*  
ENGLISH<sup>9.</sup>  
EXPOSITOR:

TEACHING THE INTER-  
pretation of the hardest words vsed  
in our Language.

WITH SVNDRY EXPLICATI-  
ons, Descriptions, and Discourses.

By I. B. Doctor of Physicke.

*Ерговъ и словъ оуменъ.*



LONDON,  
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1616.







TO THE RIGHT  
HONORABLE AND VER-  
TVOVS, HIS SINGVLRA  
GOOD LADIE, THE LADIE

IANE Vicountesse Mountague, all  
*honour and happinesse.*



Being perswaded (Right Noble Ladie) by some friends, for publike benefit to make this Collection of words common, which at first was intended onely for priuate vse, (as written in my youth, at the request of a worthy Gentleman, one whose loue preuailed much with me) I could not finde in heart to send it forth, no better furnished than with a bare Title; lest like an vnknowne Infant, it should be exposed to ouer hard vsage, or peraduenture scornefully reiected, aduenturing abroad without countenance of any friend or commander. Vpon sure knowledge there-

*The Epistle Dedicatorie.*

fore of your most honourable disposition, and former experience of your Ladyships fauour toward me, I am emboldned to present this little Pamphlet vnto your Honour, with hope that by your Patronage it shall not onely bee protected from iniuries, but also finde fauourable entertainment, and perhaps gracefully admitted among greatest Ladies and studious Gentlewomen, to whose reading (I am made belecue) it will not prooue altogether vngratefull. And although I may well be taxed of folly or presumption, that for credit of a slender trifle, craue the assistance of so eminent a Person, yet such (I confesse) is my care thereof (since I must not deny it for my owne) and my duty and deuotion so affected to your Honour, and all yours; that I haue, (hoping of your Ladyships pardon) wilfullie repelled all reasons which might dissuade me, choosing herein not so much what may seem most seemly, as what I suppose most behouefull for me.

Accept therefore I beseech your Honour, and receiue vnder your noble tuition this little vocabulary Treatise, which hauing beene many yeares restrained of libertie, is now glad of enlargement, especially recommended vnto so worthy a Patronesse. The glorious Sun  
loseth

*The Epistle Dedicatorie.*

loseth not the least point of his height by liberall lending downe his light, and quickening with his influence the lowest creatures; neither is any eminency disgraced, that easily condescendeth to others desired good: which is also confirmed by the Poet, who saith;

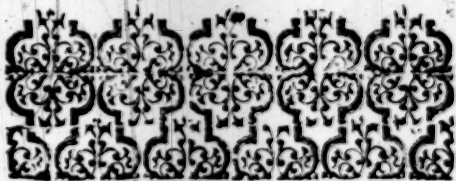
*Conspicitur nunquam meliore potentia causa,  
Quam quoties vanas non sinit esse preces.*

Not thinking needfull therefore to trouble your Honour with many words of entreatie (vpon assured confidence of your wel known Charitie and goodnesse) I conclude, sincerely wishing to your Ladiship, the best that may be wished, and resting my selfe euer,

*Your Honours to be*

*commaunded,*

IO. BVLLOKAR.



## To the Courteous Reader.



Ere haue you ( Gentle Reader ) that which at first was not made for you, though now willingly ( for your benefit if you embrace it ) offered to your kind acceptaunce. Commend it my selfe I will not, lest I should giue occasion to some quick heads, to come vpon me with the verse, *Autor opus laudat*. &c. Yet thus I will say ( and say truly ) that in my younger yeares it hath cost mee some obseruation, reading study, and charge; which you may easily beleue, considering the great store of strange words, our speech doth borrow, not only from the Latine, and Greeke, ( and som from the ancient Hebrew ) but also from forraigne vulgar Languages round about vs: beside sundry olde words now growne out of vs, and diuers termes of art, proper to the learned in Logicke, Philosophy, Law, Physicke, Astronomie, &c. yea, and Diuinitie it selfe, best known to the seuerall professors thereof. And herein I hope such learned will deeme no wrong offered to themselves or dishonour to Learning, in that I open the signification of such words, to the capacite of the ignorant, whereby they may conceiue and vse them as well as those which haue bestowed long study in the languages, for considering it is familiar among best writers to vsurpe strange words, ( and sometime necessary by reason our speech is not sufficiently furnished with apt termes to expresse all meanings

## To the Reader.

meanings) I suppose withall their desire is that they should also be understood; which I (knowing that bonum quod communius eo melius) haue endeauoured by this Booke, though not exquisitely, yet (I trust) in some reasonable measure to performe. It is easier (all know) to find faults, then to mende them, and easier to mend faults in anothers worke already written, then to write any new worke free from all faults. If therefore any fault finder, or ouer curious Criticke (for from the best learned I expect best vsage) shall to shew his skill grow captious, and quarrell at my interpretations, I will assure him to forbear bitterness, and scrape a while his choler, till hauing laide this worke aside, hee trauell himselfe in the same or some other new argument; and then I doubt not but he will either become more indifferent, or giue others occasion to bid him English the olde Prouerbe, *Medice cura teipsum*. But as for you (iudiciall or courteous Reader) whose fauour I desire, and whose counsell or friendly correction I will not refuse, if to you (I say) any thing herein shall occur, which seemeth by me omitted, mistaken, or not fully satisfactory to your expectation, (for indeed there are almost slipped away seuen yeeres since I had any leasure as much as to looke on it) I promise that vpon warning hereof giuen to me or the Printer, at a second Impression it shall be amended or supplied. Meanewhile vse this as you finde it, and I perswade my selfe your bonestly will say it is worth the money you paide for it. So committing my selfe and Booke to your fauorable good liking, I commit you to God. From my house at Chichester in Suffex, this 17. day of October. 1616.

Your hearty well willer,

Io: Bullokar.

An



An Instruction to the Reader.

**H** *Aue care to search euery word according to the true Orthography thereof, as for Phœnix in the Letter P. not in F. for Hypostaticall in Hy : not in Hi. Remember also that euery word marked with this marke \* is an olde word, onely used of some ancient writers, and now growne out of use. Lastly, if a word bee of different significations, the one easie, the other more difficult, I onely speake of interpretation of the hardest; as in the words Tenne, Girle, Garter, may appeare.*





**A**bandon. To forsake : to cast off,  
*Abate.* To make lesse : In our common Law it signifieth, to enter into any inheritance, before the right heire take possession, with intent to keepe the said heire out of it.

*Abatement.* The action or enterprife of him which abateth in the common Lawe.

*Abba.* An Hebrew word signifying Father.

*Abbett.* To helpe or assist one in euill.

*Abbestowr.* Hee that counselleth or comforteth another to doe any euill.

*Abbot* A spirituall Lord ouer a religious house of Monkes.

*Abbreuiate.* To make short : to abridge.

*Abbreuiation.* A making short, an abridgement.

*Abdicare.* To refuse or forsake, to renounce.

*Abesson.* A stone found in Arabia, of the colour of iron, which being once set on fire, can hardly bee quenched.

*Abiect.* Vile, base, of no estimation.

*Abiure.* To sweare or forswear : a terme sometime vsed in Lawe, when one hauing committed a capitall offence flyeth to a Church, or Churchyard, and chooseth rather perpetuall banishment : viz. to abiure the Realme, then stand to tryall of Lawe.

This Law was instituted by S. Edward the Confessor in fauour of life, but now is not in vse.

*Abiuration.* A renouncing by oath : see Abiure.

*Ablepsia.* Want of sight, blindnesse, vnaduisednesse.

*Ablution.* A washing.

*Abolition.* A taking away, destroying or abolishing.

*Abortion.* The birth of a child.

child before due time ; or the destroying in the mothers wombe.

*Abortive.* That which is untimely borne.

*Abrahamus Baume.* A little tree of the kind of Wirties growing in Italy, and other hot countreyes, bearing round fruit like Pepper cornes. It is very hot and drie ; and hath a singular propertie to procure chastitie, for which cause Philistians haue named it *Agnus castus.*

*Abridge.* To shorten, to cut off, to gather onely the principall points.

*Abrogate.* To abolish : to disanull, by publike authoritie to alter and make a Law, which was in force, to be of no effect.

*Abrupt.* Broken off.

*Abruptly.* By peece-meale : out of order, without obseruing of due circumstance.

*Absolute.* To pardon, acquite, or discharge.

*Absolute.* Perfect : accomplished.

*Absolution.* Pardon, acquittall, forgiveness.

*Abstinence.* A forbearing from gluttony, or unlawful taking other mens goods.

*Abstinence.* Sober, temperate, content with his owne.

*Abstract.* A little booke, or gathering taken out of a greater.

*Abstraction.* A taking away : or a short draught taken out of a greater thing.

*Abstruse.* Hidden : secret, not easie to vnderstand.

*Absurde.* Foolish, without any wit or grace.

*Absurditie.* Foolishnesse.

*Abusive.* That which offeireth abuse.

*Abisse.* A bottomelesse pit, any deepnesse so great that it cannot be sounded.

*Acaria.* A little thorne growing in Egypt, out of the leaues and fruit whereof they draw a iuyce or blacke liquour, which being dried, is called *Acaria*, and is very astrictive or binding. Our Apothecaries haue not the right *Acaria*, but instead thereof, they



they vse the iuice of Sloes, being of the same vertue that *Acaria* is.

*Academie*. A Vniuersitie or great publike schoole: the name hereof first came of a place in Athens, called *Academia*, where *Plato* taught.

*Academicall*. Belonging to an Vniuersitie, or *Academie*.

*Academicke*. A Philosopher of the sect of *Plato*. They acknowledged one God, and beleeued the immortality of soules; *Plato* hauing learned many things of the Hebrewes, then the peculiar people of God.

*Accelerate*. To hasten.

*Acceleration*. A hastening.

*Access*. Liberty or power to come to a place.

*Accessible*. Which may be gone too

*Accessory*. He that counselleth or commandeth another to commit any offence: or comforteth, or hideth him, knowing that he hath committed an offence.

*Accident*. That which happeneth by chaunce: sometime it signifieth that which belongeth to a thing, and yet is no part of the substance, as the quantity, qualitie and such like.

*Accidentall*. Happening by chance: or belonging to an Accident.

*Acclamation*. A crying out to one.

*Accomodate*. To make fit: to apply.

*Accoutrement*. Attire, or dressing.

*Accost*. To draw neere to one.

*Accrete*. To grow, arise, or increase.

*Accumulate*. To heape vp.

*Accumulation*. A heaping together.

*Acerbity*. Sowrenesse.

*Acheue*. To performe, or bring to passe.

*Acolite*. A Minister seruing to bring water, wine and light to the altar.

*Aconitum*. A venemous herbe, hauing a root much like to a Scorpion, and shining within like alabaster. Poets faine that *Cerberus*

the three headed dogge of hell, being dregged vp in a chaîne of Adamant by *Hercules*, did cast some of his some vpon this herbe, whereby it became so venemous.

*Acquire.* To get, or procure.

*Acquisition.* A getting or purchasing.

*Acquite.* To discharge, or free one.

*Acquitall.* A freeing of one from being guiltie of an offence wherewith hee was charged.

*Action.* A deed done: or the doing of any thing. In our common Lawe it signifieth a suite commenced against any man, and is commonly diuided into three differing kindes. viz.

1. *Action personall.* which is for debt, goods, cattell.

2. *Action popular:* which any man may sue, as vpon the breach of a penall statute, where some aduantage is allowed to him that will sue for it.

3. *Action real:* when one

claimeth title to any lands tenements, rents, or common, in fee simple; fee taile, or for terme of life.

*Athue.* Liuely, strong, nimble.

*Athuitie.* Strong nimblenesse.

*Actor.* A doer, sometime a Player.

*Actual.* That which is done or committed.

*Acute.* Sharpe, wittie.

*Adage.* A prouerbe.

*Adamant.* A precious stone commonly called a Diamond, brought out of Arabia and Cyprus. It is the hardest of all stones, in somuch that it cutteth glasse, and yieldeth neither to stroke of hammer nor fire, for which cause the Greekes name it *Adamant*, which in their tongue signifieth Inuincible: Notwithstanding it is softened with goats blood, being steeped therein new and warme. It is of contrary nature to the loadstone, in so much that being laide neere it, the loadstone cannot draw yron, hauing the vertue thereof ouermastered.

A D

red by the Adamant.

*Addit.* To apply, or giue ones selfe much to any thing.

*Additament.* Any thing added.

*Addition.* An adding or putting to. In our common law it signifieth any title giuen to a man beside his name which title sheweth his estate, trade, course of life, and also dwelling place.

*Adhere.* To cleave to.

*Adherence.* A cleaving to, or belonging to any thing.

*Adherent.* That which cleaueth or ioyneth close to a thing.

*Adjacent.* That which lyeth neere to another thing.

*Adiourne.* To deferre or put off till another time.

*Adiournement.* A terme in law when any Court is dissolued, and appointed to be kept vpon some other time, or at any other place.

*Adiunct.* A qualitie ioyned to a thing, as

A D

heate to fire, coldenesse to Snow.

*Adire.* To binde by oath: to make one to sweare.

*Adiuration.* A swearing, or binding by oath.

*Administer.* To do seruice: sometime to take charge and dispose of a dead mans goods, by appointment of the Ordinarie.

*Administration.* The doing or handling of a businesse; or the disposing of a dead mans goods, that made no will.

*Administrator.* Hee to whom the Ordinary committeth in charge the goodes of a man dying without will.

*Admire.* To wonder, to honour or esteeme highly.

*Admiration.* A wondering.

*Admission.* A receiving or giuing one leaue to enter.

*Admit.* To let in, to allow of.

*Admixtion.* A mingling of things together.

*Admonish.* To warne.

# A D

*Admonishment.* A warning giuen one.

*Adopt.* To choose one to be his sonne.

*Adoption.* The choosing and making one to bee as his sonne to him.

*Adore.* To worship, to giue diuine reuerence.

*Adoration.* A worshipping.

*Adorne.* To decke, to set out, to beautifie.

*Adornment.* A decking, or trimming.

*Aduent.* A comming: Certaine weekes before Christmas are so called, because then is made in the Church solemne preparation for the comming of our Sauour.

*Aduentuile.* A coate of Armour.

*Aduerse.* contrary.

*Aduers.* To marke.

*Aduertise.* To giue knowledge of a thing.

*Adulation.* Flatterie.

*Adulatory.* Which flattereth.

*Adulterate.* To corrupt or counterfeit.

*Advocate.* He that pleadeth for another.

# A E

*Adoufson.* The right which a man & his heires haue to present a Clerke to the Ordinary, to be admitted to a spirituall benefice when it becommeth void.

*Adust.* Burnt, scorched.

*Adustion.* A burning.

*Aedile.* An officer among the ancient Romanes, who had charge to see that Temples, priuate houses and highwaies, were kept in good reparation.

*Aegipan.* A Poeticall word, signifying a monster hauing the body of a man and legs like a Goat.

*Aerie.* A nest of Haukes is so called.

*Aeriall.* Ayrie, or of the aire.

*Affability.* Courtesie in speech: gentleness, kindness.

*Affable.* Courteous or kinde in speech.

*Affect.* To loue: sometime to moue affection.

*Affestation.* Too much curiosity: an extreme labouring without discretion to imitate another, or doe

doe any thing well.

*Affiance.* Trust: confidence.

*Affianced.* Betrothed.

*Affinitie.* Kindred by marriage: sometime likeness or agreement

*Affirmative.* Which affirmeth.

*Affluence.* Plenty: abundance,

*Affront.* To come boldly before one: to look boldly in ones face.

*Africa.* One of three parts of the world, lying toward the South; herein is Barbary and all Ethiope contained. The people of these countries liued in times past very vnciuilly, feeding much vpon serpents flesh: It is called Africa of the Greeke worke *Phrice*, which signifieth Colde: and the particle *A*, which in that language, being placed before a word, changeth the sense thereof: so that Africa signifieth a country hotte or without cold.

*Agarick.* A kind of mushrome or radstoole of great account in Physicke.

It groweth vpon the Larch tree in Italy, and is white, light, brittle, and spongy. It expelleth cold fleame and grosse raw humours out of the body, opening obstructions of the Liuer, and by this meanes amendeth an euill colour.

*Agast.* Amazed with feare: dismaide.

*Agent.* A dooer or meddler in a matter.

*Aggravate.* To make any thing in words more grieuous, heavier or worse then it is.

*Agilitie.* Nimbleness.

*Agitation.* A shaking, iogging or mouing.

*Agnition.* Knowledge: acknowledgement.

*Agnize.* To acknowledge

*Agnus castus.* See *Abrahams* baume before.

*Agony.* A torment of body and mind: great feare and trembling.

*Agriculture.* Tillage of land: husbandry.

*Alabaster.* A kinde of marble white and very cleare, which by reason of the naturall coldnes thereof doth preserue things

long from corruption; and therefore they vsed to make boxes of it to keepe sweete ointments, and roombes to bury Princes and great Personages in.

*Alacritie.* Cheerefulness: courage, quickness.

*Alchymie.* The art of melting or dissolving the nature of mettals, by separating the pure from the impure parts thereof.

*Alchymist.* Hee that is skilfull in Alchymie.

*Alcion.* A small bird that maketh her nest in the sea, and then it is a signe of faire weather: some call it a kings fisher.

*Alcoran.* A booke wherein *Mahomets* law and religion is written.

\* *Alderan.* A starre in the necke of the signe *Leo*.

*Algate.* Notwithstanding: if so be, seeing that.

*Alien.* A stranger borne, an outlandish man.

*Alienate.* To estrange and withdraw the minde, sometime to sell.

*Alienation.* An estran-

ging, a selling away.

*Aliment.* Nourishment.

*Alkengi.* Otherwise called winter cherries: An herb which beareth round berries and red, that are good against the stoppings of the Liuer, the stone and grauell, and diuers diseases of the kidneyes and bladder.

*Allay.* To qualifie or abate the strength or violence of any thing. It is also a terme of hunting, when they set hounds in a readinesse where they thinke a Deere will passe, and cast them off when the rest of the Kennell comes in.

*Allegation.* A telling of some prooffe or reason of a matter.

*Allegiance.* Obedience of a subject to his Prince.

*Allegorie.* A sentence consisting of diuers tropes which must be vnderstood otherwise then the litterall interpretation sheweth; as when Saint *Iohn Baptist* speaking of our Saviour, *Matth. 3* said: *whose fawne is in his hand, and he shall make*

make cleane his floore, and gather the wheat into his barn, but the chaffe he shall burne with vnquenchable fire:

The meaning whereof is, that Christ being supreme Iudge of all, shall separate the good from the euill, rewarding the one in heauen, and punishing the other in hell fire.

*Allegoricall.* Of, or belonging to an allegorie: spoken by an allegorie.

*Alleluia.* An Hebrew word or rather two Hebrew words ioyned in one, vsed as a signe of exultation, and is interpreted, Prayse ye our Lord. *Paulus Diaconus* writeth, that when the Brittaines were inuaded by the Saxons and Piets, and on a time ready to fight a battell against them, they were admonished by *Germanus* a French Bishop, (who was sent hither with Saint *Lupus* to confute the *Pelagian* heresie) that they should doe as he did; and forthwith he cryed aloude *Alleluia*: which when the whole armie of Brittaines had done, the sound there-

of strooke such a terroure into the enemies, that they presently fledde away, whereby the Brittaines had the victory. *De gestis Rom. lib. 15.*

*Allie.* Of kinne to one by marriage.

*Alliance.* Kindred and affinitie, league or friendship.

*Allot.* To appoint, or giue by lotte.

*Allude.* To speake any thing which hath resemblance, or priuillie as directed to touch another matter.

*Allusion.* A likening or priuy resembling of one matter to another. See *Allude.*

\* *Alnath.* A starre in the hornes of the signe *Aries.*

*Aloes, or Lignum Aloes.* A precious wood vsed in Phisicke, which comforteth the heart, and openeth obstructions. It is knotty, browne of colour, and bitter in taste. Being burned it someth, and yieldeth a sweete perfume. Some ascribe it to grow vpon mount-

mountaines in the East, neere the rising of the famous River *Nilus*, from which mountaines falling downe, it is carried by the streame into India, where being taken vp in nets, it is cleansed, and made apt for physicke.

*Aloesuccotrina*. The iuyce of an herbe brought hither dry out of India; the best whereof is cleere, cleane and red, like to the colour of a lyner. It is very bitter, but an excellent medicine to purge cholericke humours out of the stomack; yet not good to bee taken inwardly of such as are troubled with the Hemorrhoides.

*Alpha*. The first letter of the Greekes: wherefore it is sometime taken for the first or cheef in any thing.

*Alphabet*. The crosstrow of letters, the A, B, C.

*Alphabetically*. Belonging to the Alphabet.

*Alps*. High mountaines between France and Lombardie: the rockes whereof *Hannibal* (the great Captaine of the Carthagi-

nians) softened in diuers places with fire and vinegar, to cut out a way for his army to passe into Italy.

*Altercation*. An angrie reasoning or wrangling in words.

*Alternall*. Done by turne or course, one after another.

*Altrunde*. Highth.

*Amate*. To dismay: to make afraid.

*Amazon*. A woman of the Country Amazonica. Amazones were warlike women of Scythia, which kept a Countrey to themselves without men, yet to haue children companied with the bordering people.

Their Sonnes they eyther destroyed or sent home to the father, but their daughters they kept, bringing them vp in hunting, riding, shooting and feates of armes. They burned the right breast of their children, lest it should hinder their archerie, wherefore they had the name Amazons, which (in Greeke) signifieth women wanting a breast.

*Ambage*.



*Ambage.* A long circumstance of words.

*Amber.* A kinde of hard yellow gumme, wherewith they make beades. *Mesue* saith, the tree whereon it groweth is called *Ibex Romana*; but what this tree is, I cannot yet learne. *Dioscorides* saith, that it falleth in manner of a liquor from Poplar trees into the riuer Po in Italy, where it congealeth and becommeth hard, in that forme as wee see it.

*Ambergrise.* *Mesue* saith it is the spawne of the Whale fish: *Auicenn* affirmeth it to grow in the sea. Others write onely, that it is cast vp on the shore, and found cleauing to stones there: the fume thereof is good against the falling sicknesse, and comfortable to the braine.

*Ambia.* A clammy liquor of the colour of honny, brought out of India. It is said to haue great vertue in healing old aches or griefes, proceeding from cold diseases.

*Ambidexter.* He that can

vse both hands alike: a crafty follow, that can play on both parts.

*Ambiguities.* Doubtfulnesse.

*Ambiguous.* Doubtfull; vncertaine.

*Ambition.* Vnlawfull, or immoderate desire of so- ueraignty.

*Ambrosie.* A sweet shrub or little tree, wherewith some people were wont to make Garlands. In poetry it usually signifieth the meat of the heathen gods. It is sometime taken for immortalitie.

*Ambulatorie.* A place to walke in.

*Ambuscado.* A company of Souldiours, hid in some wood or other couert, to catch their enemies vnwares.

*Ameritie.* Pleasantnesse, delectablenesse.

*Amerce.* To punish one by enioyning him to pay a certaine small summe of money, at the discretion of him that lawfully commaundeth it.

*Amercement.* A punishment by the purse: See *Amerce.* *Amerchiff.*

## A N

*Amethyst.* A precious stone of a purple colour, fit to graue any thing in, because it is not ouerhard. It withstandeth drunkennes, as the name in Greeke signifieth.

*Amiable.* Louely.

*Amitie.* Friendshippe, loue.

*Ammoniacke.* A kinde of gum almost like to Frankincense, so called because it groweth in Lybia, neere the place where the Temple of Ammon was. There is also a kind of salt so called, which is found in Africa vnder sand, and is like vnto allume.

*Amorous.* Louing, or giuen to loue.

*Amphibolie.* A speech hauing a doubtfull sence, or which may bee taken diuers manner of waies.

*Amphibologie.* The same that *Amphibolie* is.

*Amphiscians.* Such people as dwell vnder the burning Zone, neere the Equinoctiall line, so called because their shadowes at noone are sometimes towards the North, some-

## A N

times toward the South.

*Amphitheater.* A place hauing seates and scaffolds in it, vsed among the olde Romanes to shew spectacles and strange sights in. Offenders condemned to dye, and Prisoners taken in warre, were often brought to this place to fight and be deuoured by wilde beastes, the people sitting in safe places about, & inhumanely sporting themselues thereat. Also the Gladiators or Sword-players did fight here.

*Ample.* Large, great.

*Amplifie.* To enlarge.

*Amplification.* An enlarging.

*Amplitude.* Largenesse, greatnesse.

*Amulet.* Any thing hanged about the neck, to preserve one from enchantment.

*Anagramme.* An inuention that by altering the places of the letters of ones name, changeth the word, and turneth it to some other sence, as if for *John*, one would write, *Ho-*

# A N

*ni* : there beeing iust the same letters in them both.

*Analogie.* Proportion, agreement, or likenesse of one thing to another.

*Analysis.* A resolution or explicating of an intricate matter.

*Anarchie.* Lacke of gouernment : all the time when the people is without a Prince or Gouvernour.

*Anathema.* Any thing hanged vp in a Church, as an offering to God: sometime it signifieth excommunication ; or a man excommunicated and deliuered to the power of the diuell.

*Anathematize.* To hang vp a thing as consecrated to God: sometime to curse, sweare, or betake to the diuell.

*Anatomie* An incision or cutting. The art of knowing the situation, office, and nature of all the parts of mans body.

*Anatomize.* To cut and search euery part.

*Anchonie.* A Spanish fish lesse then our Sprat, pre-

# A N

serued in pickle, and vsed by Gallants to draw down drinke.

*Anchorisse.* A religious woman that liueth solitarie in some close place by her selfe.

*Anchorite.* A religious man liuing solitary alone in some close place.

*Angelicall.* Like an Angell.

*Angle.* A corner.

*Anguish.* Griefe of mind; vexation.

*Angust.* Streight, narrow.

*Animaduersion.* A marking.

*Animate.* To encourage: to harden on.

*Anime.* A white gumme or rosin brought out of the West Indies : It is verie pleasant in smel, and being cast into the fire consumeth very quickly.

*Animositie.* Courage.

*Annalls.* Chronicles of things done from yeare to yeare.

*Annats.* First fruits paid of a spirituall liuing.

*Annex.* To knit or ioin to.

*Annihilate.* To make void.

voide, or bring to nothing.

*Anniversary.* A solemnitie kept euery yeare at a set time.

*Annotation.* A note, mark, or exposition made vpon any writing.

*Annually.* Yearely.

*Annuitie.* A yearely payment of money to one, not in way of rent, but vpon some other occasion.

*Annul.* To make voide.

*Annunciate.* To tell or declare.

*Antagonist.* An enimie: an aduersarie.

*Antarctic Pole.* The south pole of the world.

*Antecedent.* That which goeth before.

*Anthem.* See *Antiphone*.

*Antichrist.* An aduersary to Christ: It is compounded of the Greeke preposition *Anti*, and *Christus*, which signifieth contrary or against Christ.

*Anticipate.* To prevent: to take before another.

*Anticipation.* A preventing; or taking before.

*Antidate.* The dating of a letter or other writing on some day already past.

*Antidote.* A medicine against poyson, or which serueth to amead any distemperature of the body.

*Antike worke.* A worke in painting or caruing, of diuers shapés, of bealts, birds, flowers, &c. vnperfectlie mixt and made one out of another.

*Antimonie.* A white stone found in siluer mines.

*Antipathie.* A contrariety or great disagreement of qualities.

*Antiperistasis.* A terme vsed in Philosophy, when heat being kept in by cold, waxeth the stronger in it selfe, or cold kept in by heate, groweth more vehement.

*Antiphone.* Any verse or litle sentēce, which churchmen do by course sing one after another.

*Antipodes.* People vnder vs that goe with their feete toward ours.

*Antique.* Old, auncient.

*Antiquarie.* One studious in matters of antiquity, or well acquainted in old Histories.

*Antiquate.* To make old,  
or

or of no account.

*Anitbesis.* A contrarietie of things placed against other; as the spokes be in a wheele.

*Antler.* The lower branch of a Harts horne.

*Anxietie.* Carefulnesse, sadnesse.

*Anxious.* Carefull : sad.

*Aphorisme* A short sentence, brietely expressing the properties of a thing : or which serueth as a maxime or principle to guide a man to any knowledge, specially in Philosophy and Phisicke.

*Apocalypse* A diuine book written by Saint *Iohn Evangelist*, while he was banished in the Ile Pathmos: so called because it containeth many profound mysteries there reuealed vnto him. In English it signifieth a Reuelation.

*Apocrypha.* That which is hidden and not knowne. Doubtfull.

*Apocynon.* A little bone in the left side of a Frog, of great vertue as some thinke.

*Apogon.* A terme in A-

stronomy, signifying the farthest distance of a Planet from the earth.

*Apologie.* A defence : a speech or written answer made in iustification of any person.

*Apologicall.* That which is spoken in defence.

*Apophthegme.* A short quick sentence worthy the noting.

*Apoplexie.* A very dangerous disease, wherein a man lyeth without sense or motion, as if hee were dead, with his eyes close, and great difficulty in fetching his breath. It commeth for the most part of colde and grosse flegmaticke humors, oppressing the brain in such sort that the small spirits, cannot passe from thence into the sinewes, as they were wont.

*Apostasie.* A reuolting or falling away from true religion.

*Apostata.* He that reuol- teth or falleth from true religion : *Iulianus* one of the olde Emperours was most infamous for this crime.

*Apostla-*

*Apostaticall.* Of or belonging to an Apostata.

*Aposle.* One sent in message: an Embassadour.

*Apostolicall.* Of or belonging to an Apostle.

*Apozeme.* A drinke made with water and diuers spices and herbs, vsed instead of sirupes.

*Appall.* To make afraid:

*Apparant.* Cleare, manifest, certaine.

*Appariter.* A sumner: he that attacheth or summoneth one to appeare at a Court.

*Apparition.* An appearing: or vision.

*Approach.* To accuse: disclose, or bewray.

*Appeale.* A terme in law, when a malefactor accuseth or discloseth those that were his confederates in the same offence or any other. Also when the defendant refuseth a Iudge, and desireth to haue his cause tryed by a superiour power, he is said then to appeale: as Saint Paul appealed from *Festus* to *Cesar* the Emperour.

*Appellant.* He which appealeth.

*Appellation.* A naming or calling.

*Appendix.* That which dependeth or hangeth vpon another thing.

*Appertinances.* That which appertaineth or belongeth to another thing.

*Applaud.* To shew loue or liking to a thing, by clapping the hands, or other signe of reioycing.

*Applause.* A reioycing or clapping the hands for ioy.

*Application.* An applying of one thing to another.

*Apposition.* A putting of one thing to another.

*Approbate.* To like, to allowe.

*Ap probation.* An allowance, or liking.

*Appropriate.* To challenge to ones selfe: to keepe to himselfe alone.

*Appropriation.* A terme vsed when any body corporate, or private man, hath the right vnto a parsonage in themselves, and may receiue the profite thereof, by maintaining a Vicar to serue in the place.

*Arbiter.* A iudge in a con-

## A R

controuersie, chosen indifferent for both parties.

*Arbitrers.* An agreement made between parties, by an indifferent man to them both?

*Arbitrary.* Belonging to arbitrement.

*Arbitrate.* To iudge, to make an agreement

*Arbitration.* See Arbitrer.

\* *Arblast.* A Crosse-bow.

*Architect.* A chiefe workman.

*Architecture.* The art or Science of building and comely cōtriuing a house. It is written that this Science did beginne in *Caine*, because hee was the first that euer built a city, which hee called by his sonnes name *Enoch*, as appeareth, *Gen. 4.*

*Ardent.* Burning hot: vehement.

*Ardour.* Heat: earnestnes.

*Argent.* Siluer or siluer colour: sometime white.

*Argonautes.* The Worthies that went into *Colchos* to fetch the golden Fleece; so called of the shippe *Argo* in which they

## A R

ailed. The chiefe of them were *Lason*, *Typhis*, *Castor*, *Pollux*, *Hercules* and *Theseus*.

*Auditie.* Drinesse.

*Ariopagite.* A Lawyer or chiefe Iudge in Capitall matters in the Citie of Athens: so called of a certaine street in that citie dedicated to *Mars*, in which those Iudges were wont to sit. They were so seuer in their iudgements, that they satte to heare and determine matters in the night time, to the end they would not behold the parties which were to be iudged, but onely heare what could be objected and answered. Saint *Dionysius* conuerted to the Christian faith by Saint *Paul*, was one of those iudges.

*Aristocratie.* A kinde of government, where the noble men, or cheefe persons beare all the sway.

*Aristocraticall.* Of or belonging to *Aristocratie*.

*Arithmetike.* The art of numbring: It is written that *Abraham* first taughte

this art to the Egyptians, and that afterward *Pythagoras* did much increase it.

*Arke*. In holy scripture it signifieth two things : 1. The Arke made by *Noe* at the commandement of God, which was 300. cubits long: 50. cubits broad, and 30. high : *Gen*. 6. Secondly it signifieth a most precious and consecrated cofer or chest, called the Arke of testament, made of the wood *sethim*, and plated within and without all ouer with gold : It had fowre corners, and in each corner a golden ring, thorough which were putte barres of the same wood *sethim*; couered likewise with gold, which serued for the carriage thereof. This Arke was two cubits and a halfe long, one cubit and a halfe broad, and one cubit & a half deepe. *Exod*. 25. In it was kept part of the *Manna* in a pot of gold, also the two Tables of the Law, and *Aarons* rod that had budded : *Heb*. 9.

*Armadillo*. A beast in India of the bignesse of a

young pigge, conered ouer with small shels like unto armour; for which cause he is called *Armadillo*, to wit, an armed beast. This beast liueth in the ground like a mole, and the bone of his taile hath vertue to cure diseases and noife in the head.

*Armipotens*. Mightie, strong.

*Aromaticall*. Sweete of fauour : smelling like spice.

*Arterages*. Mony or rent behind, not yet paid.

*Asian*. An heretike of the sect of *Arrius* bishop of *Alexandria*, who deuised a blasphemous doctrine against the diuinitie of our Saviour.

*Arride*. To please well, to content with delight.

*Arrogancie*. Pride, loftines

*Arrogant*. Proud, boasting.

*Arrogate*. To chalenge, proudly more honour or praise than is due.

*Arterie*. A veine with two coates, or a hollow sinew in which the spirits of life doe passe through the body. These kind of veines pro-



proceed all from the heart, where the vitall spirits are made, and are those which part or beate, called commonly the pulses.

*Articulate.* To set downe articles or conditions of agreement.

*Artificiall.* Cunning, wel contrived, skilfull.

*Articke pole.* The North pole of the world.

*Artillerie.* Great ordnance for the wars.

*Artisan.* A handy crafts man.

*Artist.* He that is skilfull in many art.

*Asa fetida.* A dried gum or liquor, brought out of Media and Syria, of a strong lothsome saour; and is sometime applyed outwardly to the body.

*Asceuer.* Sidewaies, or looking on one side.

*Ascribe.* To impute, apply, or account.

*Asia.* One of the three parts of the world bounding toward the East, in which is Pontus, Bithynia, Phrygia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Armenia, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine,

or the holy land, Arabia, Mesopotamia, (so called because it is in the midst betweene the two great riuers, Tigris and Euphrates) Assyria, Media, Persia, and diuers other countries.

*Aspe.* A venemous Serpent of a blacke earthie colour and sometime yellow. The superstitious Egyptians did honour them, and their Kings vsed to weare the figure of an Aspe in their Diadems. They go alwaies two and two together, and if it happen that one of them be killed, the other will presently pursue him that slue his fellow, in such sort that he shal hardly escape, vnlesse he make great hast or passe ouer a riuier. If one be bitten by this Serpent, the best remedy is presently to cut off the member so bitten, if it be possible; otherwise he shall fall into a deadly sleep; & within few houres goe away, as it were in a trance. *Cleopatra* Queene of Egypt, after the death of *Marcus Antonius* (whom

she loved as her Husband) flue her selfe valfully, by applying one of these aspes to her body; because thee would not bee carryed in triumph to Rome, by *Augustus Cesar*, who had vanquished her and *Antonie*.

*Aspect*. Sight or the beholding of any thing. In Astronomy it signifieth the distance betweene the planets & heavenly signes: And there are foure such Aspects. The first called a Trine aspect (because it diuiderh the heauens into three euen partes) is the distance of foure signes from each other; as *Aries* beholdeth *Leo* and *Sagittarius* with a Trine aspect, because these are distant foure signes, the one before, the other after *Aries*. The second called a Quartill, is the distance of three signes, as *Aries* beholdeth *Cancer* and *Capricorne*, with a Quartill aspect, because they are distant three signes from him. The third called a Sextill aspect, is the distance of two signes, as *Aries* beholdeth

*Gemini* and *Aquarius* with this Sextill aspect, beeing but two signes distant from them. The fourth called an Opposite aspect, is the farthest distance that can be, namely a distance of sixe signes asunder; as *Aries* beholdeth *Libra* with this opposite aspect, and *Libra* beholdeth *Aries* with the same. The like is of all the other signes, or Planets placed in them. For example; *Taurus* beholdeth *Cancer* and *Pisces* with a Sextill, *Leo* and *Aquarius* with a Quartill, *Virgo* and *Capricorne* with a Trine, and *Scorpio* with an opposite aspect. The distance of one or five signes is not called an Aspect.

*Asperitie*. Sharpnesse.

*Asperision*. A sprinkling.

*Aspire*. To hope to come to a thing; to seek aduancement.

*Aspiration*. A breathing, or pronouncing the letter H. before a vowel.

*Assasinate*. A robbing, spoiling, or murdering in the high way.

*Asserue*. To make one sure

sure or certain, to giue one assurance.

*Affertation* Flatterie.

*Affertion*. An affirming or auouching of any thing.

*Affect*. A terme in the Common Law, when wee would signifie that a man hath goods enough come to his hands, to discharge a dead mans debts or legacies giuen by him.

*Affeceration*. An earnest affirming.

*Affiduitie*. Continuance, or continuall attendance.

*Affigne*. To appoint: also one that is appointed in anothers behalfe.

*Affignation*. An appointment.

*Affignement*. An appointing or passing of a thing ouer to another.

*Affistant*. A helper.

*Associate*. To accompanie.

*Association*. A ioyning together in fellowship.

*Affoile*. To acquite, cleere, or pardon.

*Assume*. To take to himselfe.

*Assumpf*. When one for some consideration giuen

him, vndertaketh any thing.

*Assumption*. A lifting or taking vp.

*Assipulation*. An affirming; an agreement.

*Attriction*. A binding.

*Attrictiue*. Which hath power to binde.

*Astringent*. The same that Altrictiue is.

*Astrolabe*. An instrument of Althronomie to gather the motion of the Starres by.

*Astrologie*. See Diuination.

*Astrologer*. One skilfull in Astrologie.

*Astronomic*. An art that reacheth the knowledge of the course of the planets & Stars. This art seemeth to be very auncient, for *Iosephus: lib. prim. Antiq.* writeth, that the Sons of *Seth*, Nephewes to *Adam* (for *Seth* was *Adams* sonne) did first find it out: who hearing their Grandfather *Adam* foretel of the vniuersal flood which should shortly drown the world, they thereupon erected two great pillars, engrauing in them the

principles of Astronomie ; great crime.  
 which pillars were the one *Assidue.* Diligentlie  
 of bricke, the other of harkening.  
 stone ; because if the water *Attestation.* A witnessing.  
 should haply wash away the *Assured.* A terme used a-  
 bricke, yet the stone might mong Herald's, when they  
 preserue the knowledge haue occasion to speake of  
 hereof for posterity. the hornes of a Bucke or

*Astronomical.* Belonging  
 to Astronomy.

*Atchucment.* A terme  
 of Heraldry, signifying the  
 armes of any Gentleman  
 set out fully with al that be-  
 longeth to it. Also the per-  
 formance of any great  
 matter.

*Atheisme.* The damnable  
 opinion of the Atheist.

*Atheist.* He that wickedly  
 beleeueth there is no God,  
 or no rule of Religion.

*Atomie.* A mote flying  
 in the sunne. Any thing so  
 small, that it cannot bee  
 made lesse.

*Atrocitie.* Cruelty : out-  
 ragiousnesse.

*Attache.* To take : to lay  
 hands on.

*Attainder.* A conuiction  
 or prouing one guilty of a  
 capitall offence.

*Attayne.* Conuicted or  
 proued guilty of some

*Attrait.* To draw or pull  
 to.

*Attraction.* A drawing or  
 pulling too.

*Attractive.* Drawing or  
 which hath vertue to draw.

*Attestation.* A handling  
 or feeling.

*Attribute.* To giue to, or  
 impute. It signifieth some-  
 time a fit title or terme ap-  
 plied to any thing.

*Attrition.* Sorrow, repen-  
 tance.

*Assuise.* He that by mu-  
 tual consent taketh charge  
 of any other mans busi-  
 nesse.

*Attornment.* The paying  
 of any small peece of mo-  
 ny by a Tenant, in token  
 that he acknowledgeth the  
 party to whom hee payeth  
 it, to bee now his Land-  
 lord.

*Auaise.* Couetousnesse.

*Aucupa.*

# A V

*Aucupation.* Hunting after a thing.

*Audacious.* Bold, hardy.

*Audacity.* Boldnesse.

*Audible.* That which is so spoken that it may bee heard.

*Auditor.* An Officer of accounts: It is often taken for a hearer.

*Audience.* A hearing or hearkening: sometime it signifieth an assembly of people hearkening to some thing spoken.

*Auerre.* To iustifie, avouch or maintain a thing

*Auerment.* A terme in Law when one offereth to prooue that his plea is good.

*Auerfion.* A turning away, a disliking.

*Auert.* To turne away.

*Augment.* To increafe.

*Augmentation.* An increasing.

*Augur.* See Diuination.

*Auiditie.* Greedinesse.

*Awowable.* That which one may iustifie and maintaine.

*Awow.* To iustifie or maintaine.

# A X

*Awowre.* A Law terme, when a Bayliffe or other Officer, awoweth or iustifieth the lawfull taking of a distresse from any man.

*Auricular.* Spoken in ones eare.

*Auripigmentum.* See Orpiment.

*Aurora.* The morning.

*Auspicious.* Lucky: fortunate.

*Austere.* Sharpe, seuerer, cruell.

*Austeritie.* Sharpnesse, hard vsage.

*Authenticall.* That which is vndeniable, and approved of all men.

*Authenike.* The same as Authentica.

*Autumne.* Haruest time: one of the foure quarters of the yeare; the other three are winter, spring-tide, and sommer.

*Autummal.* Of, or belonging to Autumne.

*Axiome.* A proposition or short sentence generally allowed to be true; as in saying, the whole is greater than a part. It signifieth also in Logicke, any perfect sentence, that affirmeth

B A

meth or denyeth a thing, as in saying, *Cesar* is mercifull, or *Cesar* is not mercifull.

\* *Aye*. For euer

*Azymes*. A solemnity of seuen dayes among the Iewes, in which it was not lawfull to eate leauned bread: the Pasche or Ester of the Iewes.

*Azure*. A fine blew colour.

B

**B** *Aboon*. A beast much like an Ape, but greater.

*Bacchanals*. The feasts of *Bacchus*.

*Badger*. He that buyeth corne or victuall in one place, to carry into another. It is also a beast of the bignesse of a young Hog, liuing in the woods, commonly called a Brock.

\* *Bale*. Sorrow: great miserie.

*Balaste*. Grauell or any thing of weight laid in the bottome of ships to make them goe vpright.

*Balefull*. Sorrowfull.

B A

*Balke*. A little peece of ground in earable land, which by mischance the Plough slippeth ouer, so that it is not ploughed at all.

*Ballon*. The round Globe or top of a pillar.

*Balme*. A precious iuice or liquor, otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum*. It droppeth by cutting out of a little lowe plant (about a yard high) hauing leaues like Rue, but whiter, which plant groweth in Egypt, and some places of the holy Land.

This iuice is somewhat like to oyle, but more clammy, and inclining to a certaine rednesse. It hath a strong smell, and is not pleasant in taste: Being put into a vessell of water, it will sinke downe to the bottome like a round pearle, without breaking, and may bee taken vp againe with the point of a knife. It is an excellent medicine to take any scar out of the body, and for diuers other purposes, but very costly and rarely gotten.

B A

**gen.** *Saladinus* writes that there was but one vineyard of these in the whole world, and that belonged to the great Turke.

**Balneo.** A bath.

**Balsamum.** See Balme.

**Baptisme.** It commonly signifieth a dipping or washing.

**Baptist.** A washer. *S. Iohn* the sonne of *Zacharias* was so called, for that hee first began to Baptize or wash men in the riuer of Iordan to the remission of sinnes.

**Barbarisme.** Rudenesse in speech, or behaviour, outrageous crueltie.

\* **Bardes.** Poets.

\* **Bargaver.** A kind of dance.

**Barrester.** He that is allowed to pleade causes at the barre.

**Barreter.** A common quarreller: one that is euer suing and molesting others without cause.

**Barricado.** A warlike defence, of emptie Barrells, and such like vessels, laide at the breach of a wall to keepe out the enemies.

B A

**Barriers.** A warlike exercise of men fighting together with short swords, and within some appointed compasse.

**Barter.** To bargain or exchange commodities for commodities.

**Base.** In Architecture it signifieth the foote of a pillar, or the foundation that supporteth any thing.

**Basiliske.** Otherwise called a Cockatrice: the most venomous serpent that is. It breaketh stones and blasteth all plants with the breath thereof, burning euery thing that it goeth ouer; neither can any herbe growe neere the place where it lyeth. It is poyson to poyson, and driueth away all other serpents, with only hissing. If a man touch it but with a sticke, it will kill him, and if he see a man a farre off, it destroyeth him with his lookes. This serpent is not aboue a foot long, of color betweene black & yellow, hauing red eyes, a very sharpe head, and a white spot

spot thereon like a crowne the middle, holding vp the  
wherefore he is called by brest thereof. It breedeth  
some in Latine *Regulus*, onely in the hot burning  
viz. a little king. It goeth sands of Africa: Of this  
not winding like other ser- Basiliske the Poet *Lucane*  
pents, but vpright vnto writeth thus. *lib. 9.*

*Sibilaeque effundens cunctas terrentia pestes.  
Ante reuena noctis, late sibi submonet omnia  
Vulgu, & in vacua regnat Basiliscus arena.*

With deadly hisse the Basiliske,  
all other plagues doth fright.  
And speedier kils then poisons can,  
with his infectious sight.  
Hee'le haue no neighbour dwell neere him,  
he loues to liue alone.  
And tyrantlike reignes by himselfe,  
in caue of sandy stone.

*Bassac.* A noble man, or  
great Commander vnder  
the great Turke.

*Bastinado.* A staffe: a  
cudgell.

*Baston.* A staffe, or cud-  
gell: sometime it signifi-  
eth an officer of the Fleet,  
attending in the kings  
Court, with a red staffe, to  
concey such to ward, as  
are there committed.

*Battry.* A beating or stri-  
king.

*Baubeer.* A small coine: a  
farthing

\* *Baine.* A Bathe.

*Bellium.* A Gumme  
brought out of Arabia, and  
the Holy land, of a sweete  
smell and bitter taste. It  
hath vertue to mollifie and  
ripen hard swellings, and  
is good against the stiffe-  
nelle of sinewes or other  
parts, and against the bi-  
ting of venomous beastes.

*Beades of Saint Elline.* Cer-  
taine round roots brought  
out of Florida, which  
being drie are very hard,  
on the outside blacke, and  
inwardly white: of a sweet  
smell and good taste. They  
are



# B E

are of great vertue against griefs of the stomack, as also of the kidnies or reines.

*Beame.* The maine horne of a Hart or Stagge.

*Beatitude.* Blessednesse.

*Beauer.* In armour it signifieth that part of the helmet which may bee lifted vp, to take breth the more freely: It is also a beast of very hotte nature, living much in the water. His two forefeet are like the feete of the beast called

*Gattus*, (as *Ioannes de Sancto Amando* writeth:) but what this *Gattus* is, I doe not well vnderstand, only I suppose it to be an *Otter*.

Vpon these feet hee hath very sharpe claws, wherewith hee taketh his prey, and hangeth vpon water banks. His hinder feet are made like to the foot of a Goose, wherewith hee swimmeth. Hee hath very sharpe teeth, and doeth much harme to trees, with knawing the rootes and ryndes of them. It is written that if a Beauer come vnto a strange place, where he hath not bene bred,

# B E

the other Beauers will make him their slaue, to prouide them meate, and pull off all the haire from his backe that he may bee knownen. The stones of this beast are sold in Apothecaries shoppes, by the name of *Castoreum*: they are much vsed in Phisicke, being very good against palsies and cold diseases of the sinewes: But the skin is of more valew then the stones.

*Beeglue.* That which Bees doe make at the entry of their Hiue, to keepe out cold.

*Beesings.* The first milke that commeth from the Teate, after the birth of any thing.

*Belial.* An Hebrew word signifying a wicked naughty person. An Apostate; one without yoke, and is many times taken for the diuell.

\* *Beline.* By and by, anon.

*Bellona.* Warre, or the goddess of Warre among the Heathen.

*Belt.* A girdle.

*Belt.*

**Belzebub.** An Hebrew word compounded of *Bel*, which in that language signifieth an Idoll, and *Zebub*, a Fly; so that *Belzebub* signifieth the Idoll of Flies; notwithstanding commonly it is taken for the diuell.

**Benediction.** A blessing.

**Benefactor.** A friend, one that doth good.

**Beneficence.** A dooing good.

**Beneficent.** Liberall, louing.

**Beneuolence.** Good will.

**Beneuolent.** Louing, friendly, well wishing.

**Benigne.** Friendly, gentle, fauourable.

**Benignitie.** Friendlinesse: liberty, courtesie.

\* **Benison.** A blessing.

**Benzoin.** A sweet smelling gumme, good against hoariness and the cough, being dissolued in water and drunken. It hath many other excellent properties to be vsed in Physicke. The tree vpon which it groweth is not with vs certainly knowne.

**Berill.** A precious stone

brought out of India, cut most commonly with sixe corners, because otherwise it would not shew so faire, if the sticking out of the corners did not make the brightnesse more manifest. It is of a greenish colour, like the water of the sea.

**Bestiall.** Beastly: dishonest.

**Bestialitie.** Beastlinesse.

**Beuie.** A heard of row Buckes: most commonlie with vs it signifieth, a great number of Quails in company together.

**Beuie greace.** The fat of a Row Deere.

**Bexar stone.** A stone of excellent vertue against poyson, very coltly and of great account in Physick. It is commonly of the bignesse of an Acorne or Chestnut, being compounded of certaine thin scales, one vpon another, like the scales of an Onion. It is easie to bee scraped or cut, and if it continue long in water, it melteth. The middle part is something hollow, and full of powder

powder of the same substance that the stone is of. And this is a marke to know whether the stone bee fine and true : for the Indians doe counterfeite them sometimes and deceiue many. This stone is taken out of the bowels of a beast in India, much like a Hart, sauing that his hornes are like a goates. The occasion of the growing of the stones (as some write) is thus. These Harts or wilde Goates (for they resemble both) going to the dennes of Serpents in those countries, doe with their breathing compell them to come forth, and then eate them : after they goe whereas water is, and plunge themselues therein vntil they perceiue the furie of the venome bee past, and till then they will not drinke a droppe : beeing come forth of the water, they goe into the fieldes, where feeding vpon many healthfull hearbes (knowne to them by naturall instinct to bee

of vertue against poyson) they are perfectlie freed from all danger ; and by the mixture of these herbes with the Serpents eaten before, these Bezar stones are verie strangely (as is sayd) ingendered within them : growing by little and little, as appeareth by the scales thereof one folded vpon another.

*Bezill*. The broad part of a ring, in which the stone or signet is set.

*Bice*. A fine blew colour vsed by painters.

*Bigamie*. The marriage of two wiues; not both together, but severally after the death of the first.

*Bigamus*. Twice married, he that hath had two wiues. Such an one the Romish Church admitteth not to the Ministeries.

*Bipartite*. Diuided in two parts.

*Birgandes*. A kinde of wilde goose.

*Bisextile*. Leape yeare, so called, because the sixe Calendes of March are in that

that yeare twice reckoned:  
viz. on the 24. and 25. of  
Februarie, so that leape  
yeare hath one day more  
than other yeares haue.  
This leape yeare is obser-  
ued euery fourth yeare, and  
was first devised by *Julius*  
*Cesar*, to accommodate or  
make the yeare agree with  
the course of the sunne.

*Bitumen*. A kind of clay,  
naturally clamy like pitch;  
growing in some coun-  
tries of Asia. It was of old  
vsed in phisicke: The best  
is heauy, bright, and cleere,  
of purple colour, and ha-  
ving a strong smell. The  
black is accounted naught.  
This *Bitumen* was vsed in  
stead of mortar, at the  
building of the tower of  
Babel, as appeareth in *Gen.*  
*cap. 11*. There is also a  
kind of *Bitumen*, like vnto  
a liquor, flowing out of  
some fountaines in the Is-  
land Sicilie, which is vsed  
in stead of oyle to burne  
in lampes.

*Blawemonger*. A custard.

*Blemishes*. Markes made  
by hunters, to shew where  
a deere hath gone in.

*Blend*. to mixe or mix-  
gle together.

*Blenmantle*. The name of  
an office of one of the Pur-  
seuants at armes.

\* *Blubb*. Merry, frolicke,  
ioyfull.

*Blomarie*. The first forge,  
through which the iron  
passeth, after it is once mel-  
ted out of the myne.

*Blondstone*. A stone  
growing in Ethiopia and  
Arabia; of nature astric-  
tine, stopping any issue of  
bloud, and eating proud  
flesh out of woundes. It is  
of a darke colour, like vnto  
congealed bloud.

*Bole armoniacke*. A red-  
dish stone like to ruddle, of  
a very binding nature, and  
of great vertue against the  
plague.

*Bonayre*. Gentle, milde,  
curteous.

*Bone breaker*. A kinde of  
Eagle, hauing so strong a  
beake that therewith shee  
breaketh bones.

*Bolus*. A medicine which  
must be eaten: a mouthfull.

*Bonnet*. A hat or cap.

*Boone*. A request, a suite,  
a demand; sometime it sig-  
nifieth

# B R

nifieth good : as a boone companion, a good companion.

**Boras.** A white substance like vnto saltpeter, where-with goldsmiths vse to solder gold and siluer : some write it is the gumme of a tree, which is very vnlikely : others affirme it to bee made of old lees of oyle, by art and drying in the sunne brought to be white, notwithstanding I suppose it rather to be a minerall.

**Boreas,** the northeast winde.

**Braces.** In building it signifieth the peeces of timber, which bend forward on both sides, and beare vp the rafters.

**Brachmans.** A sect of philosophers in Iudia, that liued onely by hearbes, rootes, and fruite.

**Brachygraphie.** A short kinde of writing, as a letter for a word.

**Brakes.** A drinke made of water and hony.

**Brandish.** To shake, properlye a sword or such like weapon.

**Braynsicke.** Mad, foolish, furious.

# B R

**\* Bresfull.** Top full.

**Brevitie.** Shortnesse.

**Brigandine.** A coate of defence.

**Brigantine.** A kinde of small light ship.

**Brime.** A tearme vsed among hunters when the wilde Boare goeth to the femall.

**Brocage.** Meanes vsed by a Spokelman.

**Broches.** The first head or hornes of a Hart or Stagge.

**Brocke.** See Badger.

**Brocket.** A red Deere two yeere old.

**Brothell.** A house of dishonesty.

**Brothelrie.** Dishonestie, bauderie.

**Brute.** A report spread abroad.

**Brumall.** Of or belonging to winter.

**Brute.** Beastly, barbarous.

**Brutish.** The same.

**Brutishnesse.** Beastlinesse, barbarous behaviour.

**Budge.** A fute of a kind of Kid in other countries.

**Buffe.** A Beast like a Bull, with a very long mane

**mane** ; This beast breedeth in the woods of Germany.

**Eagle.** The same that buffets : sometime a blacke horne.

**Bullion.** Silver vntrefined, nor yet made in money.

**Barren.** A deepe base.

**Eugant.** A Helmer, a Head-peece.

**Burglarie.** The breaking and entering into a house by night, with intent to steale or kill.

**Burner.** A hood or attire for the head.

**Burnish.** To make a thing to glitter or looke faire by rubbing it. It is also a terme among hunters, when Harts shed their hornes, after they be fraied or new rubbed.

\* **Burled.** It sometimes signifieth Armed.

**Bushie.** grosse, fat, great.

**Burre.** The round rolle of horne, next the head of a Hart.

**Bursholder.** A Headborough, or officer in a borough.

**Butresses.** Stairs for to beare vp any building, or

make it strong.

**Buxome.** Pleasant, amiable, obedient.

**Buxomnes.** Lowlinesse, humblenesse.

## C

**Cabal.** The tradition of the Jewes doctrine of religion.

**Cabalist.** One skilfull in the doctrine of the Jewes religion.

**Cachos.** An herbe of red colour, growing in India, which is of vertue against the stone, and to prouoke vrine.

**Cadence.** The falling of the voice.

**Calaber.** A little gray beast of the bignesse of a Squirrel, whose skanne is used for furre.

**Calamarie.** A fish which hath his head betweene his hinder part and his belly, with two bones, one like a knife, the other like a quill, whereof he is called by some a Cattle fish.

**Calmarie.** To burne.

**Calme.** To burne.

**Calmarion.** A burning, a turning

## C A

a turning into ashes.

*Calcular.* To cast account, to reckon.

*Calculation.* An account a reckoning.

*Calends.* It signifieth properly, the first day of every moneth, being spoken alone by it selfe. If *Pridie* be placed before it, then it signifieth the last day of the moneth going before, as *Pridie Calend. Januarij.* is the last day of December. If any number bee placed with it, it signifieth that day in the former moneth, which commeth so much before the moneth named; as the tenth *Calends* of March is the twentieth day of February, because if one beginne at March, and reckon backwards, that twentieth day is the tenth day before March. In March, May, July, and October, the *Calends* beginne at the sixteenth day, in other moneths at the fourteenth which *Calends* must ever beare the name of the moneth following, and be numbred backward from

## C A

the first day of the saide following moneths.

*Calfe.* The Fawne or young one of a Redde Deere.

*Calife.* To make warme.

*Calfection.* A making warme.

*Callette.* A lewd woman.

*Calliditie.* Subtilty, craftines.

*Calthrope.* An instrument used sometime in Warre. It is a little thing made with foure prickes of yron; of such a fashion, that which way soener it be throwen, one point will alwayes sticke vp like a naile, to spoile the enemies horsefete.

*Caligraphie.* Faire writing.

*Calumniare.* To slander: to belie one shamefully.

*Calumniation.* Slandorous lying.

\* *Camosse.* Crooked upward, as commonly, the noses of blacke Moores bee.

*Camphire.* A kinde of Gumme, as *Ancien* writeth. But *Placarius* affir-

D meth

meth it to be the iuice of straight, or to trie the an herbe. It is white of straighnesse of it. Here-colour, and cold and dry of Lawes or decrees for in operation. Church gouernement are

*Cancel.* To deface, cut or blot out. called Canons. And cer-taine times of prayer vsed

\* *Canceline.* Chamlet. by Churchmen, were cal-

*Canicular.* See dogge- led Canonically houres of prayer.

*Can'cr.* A hard swelling *Canonicall.* Approoued by common or exact rule.

in the veines, being over- charged with hot mel- *Canonier.* He that shoo- teth in great Ordinance.

choly humors. It is cal- led a Canker, because the *Canonize.* To declare and pronounce one for a

veines so swollen are like vnto the clawes of a Crab. This disease may happen *Canonization.* The so- lemnie of Canonizing or pronouncing one to be a Saint.

in any part of the body, but most commonly in womens breasts; by reason of their spongie hollow- nesse, and great number of *Cantharides.* Certaine Flies shining like golde, breeding in the toppes of

veines there meeting. If it continue long it is very hard to cure, because gen- tle medicines will doe no good, and strong doe in- crease the raging malice of it.

*Caniball.* A barbarous sauage person: one that eateth mans flesh. *Cape.* A corner of land shooting out into the

*Canon.* A Greeke word, properly signifying a rule or line, to make any thing

*Capabillitie.*



*Capabilite.* An aptnesse to containe, or receiue.

*Capable.* Which can containe or hold a thing.

*Capacitie.* Aptnesse to receiue and hold.

*Capers.* A prickly plant, almost like to brambles, growing in Spaine, Italy, and other hot countries. The roote hereof is much vsed in Phisicke; against obstructions of the spleen or milke. The flowers and leaues are brought hither from Spaine, preserued in brine, and are commonly eaten with Mutton. They stirre vp the appetite, warme the stomacke, and open the stoppings of the liuer and milke.

*Capitall.* Chiefe, principall; sometime deadly, abominable.

*Capite.* A tenure, when a man holdeth lands, immediately of the king, as of his crowne.

*Capitole.* An ancient palace in Rome, so called.

*Capitulate.* To draw or bring into Chapters.

*Capriole.* Leaping of a horse aboue ground, cal-

led by horsemen, the Gontes leape.

*Capstand.* An instrument to wind vp things of great weight; some call it a Crane.

*Captious.* Short, quicke, quarrellsome in demaunds.

*Captinate.* To take prisoner.

*Captiuitie.* Bondage, imprisonment.

*Caraima.* A Gumme brought out of the West Indies, of great vertue against aches proceeding of cold causes.

*Carbonado.* A rasher vpon the coales.

*Carbuncle.* It hath two significations, namely a precious stone, and a dangerous sore. 1. Carbuncle stone, is bright, of the colour of fire. It hath many vertues, but chiefly preuaileth against the danger of infectious aire. The best of these stones will shine in darkenesse, like a burning coale, as *Albertus* writeth, himselfe hath seene. Others shine but a little, and are lesse esteemed; but such as shine not

at all, are scarce of any reckoning: these stones are found in some countreyes of Africa. 2. Carbuncle disease, is a borch or vlcer, (otherwise called by a Greeke name *Anthrax*) caused of grosse hot blood, which raiseth blisters, and burneth the skinne: This vlcer is euer accompanied with a Feuer.

*Cardones*. An herbe in India, of vertue to heale sores.

*Carlo Sancto*. A roote growing in the West Indies, of a pleasant smell and bitter taste, the rynde whereof beeing chewed draweth downe fleame and humours from the head, and being drunken

in powder is good against diuers inward diseases.

*Carrauet*. A small chaine.

*Cardinall*. Chiefe, principall.

*Carnall*. Fleshly.

*Carnalitie*. Flethlineffe.

*Carol*. A song: sometime a dance.

*Carpe*. To checke, taunt or rebuke.

*Carriere*. A short swift race with a horse, as at Iusts, Tournaments.

*Carrike*. A great shippe of burden.

*Casana*. India bread.

*Casia*. It is commonly taken for Cinnamon. Poets vnderstand often by it, some sweete smelling herbe: as *Virg. Eclog. 2.*

*Tum Casia atque alijs intextus suauibus herbis.*

*Alfo Ouid. Quo simul ac Casias & nardi lenis aristas.*

*Quassaque cum fulua sublit aut Cinnama myrrha,*

*Lactamius also: De Phoenice.*

*Cinnama dehinc, auramque proculspirantis amomi;*

*Congerit & mixto balsama cum folio.*

*Non Casia mitis, nec olentis vimen acanthi,*

*Nec thuris Lachryma, guttaque pinguis abest.*

Where wee see that signifies two things. Some Casia and Cinnamon, thinke it to be Lauender  
for

for mine owne part, I know not certainly what English name or interpretation to giue it.

*Cassia fistula.* A fruite growing in Arabia and Syria, which is round, blacke, and long, almost as ones arme, of the bignesse of a Thumbe. The outside hereof is hard: within it, is contained the seede, and a blacke substance soft and sweete, which is much vsed in Physicke, as a gentle purger of the inwarde partes.

*Cassia lignea.* A sweete wood much like Cinnamonome, and of the nature of Cinnamonome.

*Castigare.* To chastise, to correct.

*Castigation.* A chasticing, a correction.

*Castleward.* A payment made by some dwelling within a certaine compasse of a Castle, for the maintenance of those that do watch and ward the Castle; Also the circuite of land, which oweth this seruice.

*Castoreum.* See Beuer.

*Casuall.* That which happeneth by chaunce, doubtfull, vncertaine.

*Casualtie.* Chance: fortune, hap-hazard.

*Caradupa.* A place in Ethiopia so called, where the great riuier Nilus, falleth from high Mountainous rockes with such violence, that the continuall noyse thereof, maketh the people there dwelling to become deafe.

*Catalogue.* A roll, a bill, a register of names or other things.

*Cataplasma.* It signifieth properly a medicine, which is made of diuers herbes, either bruised or boyled in water, and so applied outwardly to the body. If there be oyle added, it is not then called a Cataplasme, but an Emplaister.

*Cataract.* A destillation of humours out of the eyes.

*Catarrhe.* A destillation of waterish humors out of the head, into themouth and throate, caused by a

## C A

cold and sometime hotte  
distemperature of the  
braine.

*Catastrophe.* The con-  
clusion or end of Come-  
die: a sudden alteration.

*Catechumen.* A novice,  
or one newly instructed in  
matters of faith, by word  
of mouth.

*Categorie.* In the Greeke  
tongue it properly signifi-  
eth an accusation. It is al-  
so a terme vsed in Logike,  
which shall after be expli-  
cated in the word Predica-  
ment.

*Categoricall axiome.* A  
simple axiome or proposi-  
tion, not compounded of  
any coniunction, as, *Pe-  
ter* is a man.

*Cathedrall.* Of or belong-  
ing to a Bishops Chaire.

*Carbolike.* A Greeke  
word, signifying vniuersall  
or generall.

*Caroblepa.* A strange  
beast that killeth a man  
onely with the sight of it:  
some thinke it to bee the  
Basiliske, or Cockatrice.

*Caucaree.* A strange  
meate like blacke sope,  
made, (as is said) of the

## C E

Roe of a Sturgeon.

*Caucat.* A warning, an  
admonition to take heede.

*Cauerne.* A hole of  
Caue in the earth.

*Cauille.* To mocke or  
flout in words, to reason  
ouerthwardly.

*Cauie.* Hollownesse.

*Causicke.* A medicine  
that burneth, and is vsed  
when a disease cannot o-  
therwise be mastered.

*Causele.* A taking heed.

*Cautelous.* Warie, cir-  
cumpect.

*Cauterize.* To burne: to  
seare.

*Caution.* A warning or  
watchword giuen to take  
heed: sometime a great  
heedfulnesse, or warie ca-  
riage in a thing.

*Cedar.* A tall great tree,  
which groweth in Africa,  
and Syria, straight vpright  
like the Firre tree. The  
leaves are smal and thicke,  
of a sweete smell: This  
Tree hath fruit on it,  
all times of the yeece,  
which fruite is like that  
of the Pine and Firre  
Tree, but greater and har-  
der.

*Celebrate.*

*Celebrate.* To speake or write very honourable in praife of any thing : also to rehearse often : and sometime to keepe a festiual day, or other time with great solemnity.

*Celebration.* The solemnization of a feast.

*Celebrisie.* Great resort to a place : famousnesse.

*Celeritie.* Swiftnes, speed.

*Celestiall.* Heauenly.

*Celsitude.* Highnesse.

*Cement.* Morter : Lime.

*Censer.* A vessell to burne Frankincense in

*Censor.* A graue Officer hauing authority to controule and correct manners.

*Censoreus.* Belonging to a Censor.

*Censure.* A iudgement : an opinion.

*Centaures.* People of Theſſalie, which because they first rid on horses, were supposed to be halfe men and half horses. Poets feine they were begotten by *Ixon* vpon a cloud, made in the likenes of *Iuno*. They warred on the *Lapithes*, and were overcome by *Hercules*.

*Center.* The point in the midst of a round circle, or the inward middle part of a globe. VVherefore the earth is called the Center of the world, because it is in the midst thereof.

*Centurion.* A Captaine ouer a hundred footmen.

*Certes.* Surely ; certaine-  
lie.

*Certificate.* A writing which testifieth the certainty of a thing.

*Cerusse.* VVhite Lead, oftentimes vsed by Surgeons in oynments & playsters Some women make painting therewith.

*Cerach.* Otherwise called Fingerferne: An herbe which hath neither stalke, flower, nor seed. It is much vsed in Physick against the blacke Iaudise, quartaine agues, and stopping of the spleene.

*Chalons.* Blankets, Couerings.

*Chameleon.* A little beast like a Lizard, hauing a rough scaly skin, straight legs, sharpe claws, a slow pace like a Tortreyes, and a long wreathed taile : Hee

changeth himselfe quickly into any colour that he fixeth vpon, except white & red: wherefore men that are inconstant and fickle, are sometime called Chameleons. This beast (as is saide) is nourished onely with aire.

*Chamfering.* A smal gutter or furrow made by art vpon some pillars of stone or timber.

*Champerrie.* See Champertours.

*Champertours.* Those that stirre others to go to law, & beare the charges thereof themselves, to the end they may haue part of the land, or other thing in variance.

*Chancellour.* A chiefe officer in a spirituall Court: Also the Lord or cheefe Iudge in the Chancerie.

*Chancerie.* The Court of equiry & good conscience.

*Chauor.* A finger.

*Chaos.* A great confused and disorderly heape, out of which Poets imagined all thing to be made.

*Chaplet.* An attire for the head, made of Gold,

Pearle, or other costly, or curious stuffe, vsed to bee fastned behinde; in manner of a foulded rolle or garland.

*Character.* The forme of a letter. A marke, signe, or stamp made in any thing.

*Characterie.* A writing by Characters or by strange markes.

*Charles Wayne.* Certaine Statres winding about the North pole of the world, in fashion like foure wheelles and horses drawing it. Poets feine that *Calisto*, King *Lycans* daughter, hauing had a childe by *Iupiter*, was by *Iuno* in delight turned into a Beare, and that *Iupiter* changing *Calisto* afterward, into this figure of Statres, for that cause, in Greeke it is called *Arctos*, which signifieth a Beare.

*Charnell house.* A place to lay sculles, and bones of dead men in.

*Chart.* A writing, a written deed.

*Charter.* A writing whereby the King makes a grant to any person or persons of any

## C H

any liberty, priuiledge, pardon, or other thing : Also writings betweene priuate men, are sometime so called.

*Chattell.* A Law tearme, wherof there be two kinds, namely Chattels reall, and Chattels personall. Chattels reall, are beasts, or wards. Chattels personall are all moueable goods, as money, plate, cattell, &c.

*Chaunter.* A singer.

*Cbeate.* To coulin, to deceiue.

*Cbeating.* Coufenage.

*Cherubin.* One of the highest Order of Angels : See Hierarchie.

*Cheefstaine.* A Captaine.

*Cheeke yamish.* Painting vsed by some women.

*Chenifance.* Merchandise, bargaining.

*China.* A hard knotty roote brought out of the East Indies, of a reddish colour : It is very comfortable to nature, and vsed often in restoratiues and dyet drinks.

*Chiromancie.* See Diuination.

*Chiuallrie.* Knighthood : the knowledge of a Knight

## C H

or Nobleman in seats of armes.

*Chiuallrie.* Chiuallrie: riding.

*Chrisme.* A Greeke word, signifying an Oyntment : Sometime it is taken for white linnen cloth, wrapped about an infant after it is newlie christened.

*Chrismatorie.* A vessell to cary oyle in.

*Christ.* The surname of our Sauour, signifying appointed.

*Chronologer.* One skilsfull in Chronicles.

*Chronologie.* The knowledge of old Stories.

*Chrysocall.* A kinde of minerall found like Sand in the veines of some mettalles.

*Chrysolite.* A stone of the colour of Gold, which shineth brightest in the morning, and receiveth harm if it be held too nere the fire.

*Chymra.* A strange monster, hauing the head and breast like a Lyon, the belly like a Goate, the tayle like a Dragon.

*Chymicall.*

*Chymicall.* Of, or belonging to a Chymist.

*Chymist.* A Physicion following the method of *Paracelsus*.

*Cymball.* An old muscally instrument, made in some places of two or mo plates of brasse, which with beating together made a ringing noyse.

*Cumise.* A noysome little worme, flat and red, which raseth wheals where it biteth: If it bee broken, it

yieldeth a stinking smell.

*Cinoper.* A soft red stone, found in mines, otherwise cald Vermilion. The Paynims did vse to paint their Idols therewith, and themselves in publike feasts and solemnities, as wee reade that *Camillus* when he triumphed in Rome was painted with this Vermilion: So *Virgill* speaking in his tenth *Eclg*, of the Ithepheards God *Pan*, saith that he was seene,

*Sanguineis tbuli bacis minoque ruborem.*

With bloody Walwort berries staynd,  
and with Vermilion red.

*Cotque Ports.* Fiue haven townes in our Countrey, which haue many liberties. They are *Hasting*, *Romnie*, *Hethe*, *Douer*, and *Sandwich*.

*Circular.* That which is round in compasse.

*Circumcise.* To cut off the foreskin of a mans priuy parts: which was a religious ceremony among all the Hebrewes after *Abraham*, to whom God first commanded it.

*Circumcision.* A cutting

off of the foreskinne. See *Circumcise*.

*Circumference.* The outer part of any round circle: The ring or round compasse of a wheele.

*Circumlocution.* A long circumstance; a speaking of many words, where few may suffice.

*Circumscribe.* To compass round, to draw a line about

*Circumscribable.* That which may bee limited or contained within bounds.

*Circumspect.* Wise, warie, heedfull.

*Circum-*



# C L

*Circumuent.* To compass  
in; to deceiue one craftily.

*Cite.* To warne one to  
appeare.

*Citation.* A warning one  
to appeare.

*Citrine.* Yellow.

*Citadell.* A castle with a  
small garrison to keepe a  
towne in awe.

*Civet.* A sweet substance  
like muske. It is said to be  
the dung of the beast Hyena.

*Ciuillize.* To make ciuill.

*Clamour.* A great cry or  
noise.

*Clamorous.* Crying out or  
exclaiming.

*Claustrefine.* Priuy, close;  
secret.

*Clarentine.* One of the  
Kings of armes, whose of-  
fice is to dispose the func-  
rals of Knights & Esquires  
of the southside of Trent.

*Clarifie.* To make cleere.

*Claritie.* Noblenesse,  
cleerenesse.

*Clause.* A short sentence.

\* *Cleepe.* An olde word,  
signifying to name, or to  
call.

*Clemencie.* Mercy, gen-  
tlenesse.

# C L

*Clement.* Mercifull, pittir-  
full.

*Client.* One that asketh  
counsell of a Lawyer.

*Clime.* See Climate.

*Climactericall.* A Greeke  
word signifying an account  
or reckoning, made by cer-  
taine degrees or steppes.  
Some haue heereby diui-  
ded the age of mans life  
after this manner. The  
seuenth yeare they reckon  
for dangerous; and by this  
account the 14. 21. 28. 35.

&c. are climactericall  
yeares. Likewise the ninth  
yeare is effected equallie  
as dangerous, and by this  
account, the 13. 27. 36.  
&c. are called Climacteri-  
call yeares. But the most

noted and famous Clima-  
ctericall yeare, is at the  
age of 63. because both ac-  
counts doe meete in this  
number; namely 7. times  
9. and 9. times 7. And this  
is held the most dangerous  
yeare of all other.

*Climate.* A terme vsed  
in Cosmographie. It sig-  
nifieth a portion of the  
world, betweene North  
& South, containing some  
notable

notable difference in the  
sinne rising.

*Cloke.* To couer or  
hide.

*Clothe.* An vnlawfull  
game, called by some  
nine pinnes, cules, or kit-  
tles.

\* *Clum.* A note of si-  
lence.

*Coaction.* Constraint.

*Coactiue.* Constraining.

*Coadiutor.* A fellow hel-  
per.

*Coagulate.* To turne to  
curde.

*Coca.* An hearbe in In-  
dia, the leaues whereof be-  
ing bruised and mixt with  
the powder of Cockles or  
Oysters in their shelles  
burnt, the Indians vse in  
little balles to carry in  
their mouthes, to preserue  
them from famine or great  
dryth.

*Cockatrice.* See Basi-  
liske.

*Coequall.* Equal in degree  
with another.

*Conssensuall.* Of the same  
essence or substance.

*Coternuall.* Equall in eter-  
nity with another.

*Cogitation.* A thinking.

*Cognition.* Knowledge.

*Cohere.* To cleaue, stick,  
or hang together.

*Coherence.* An agreement  
or hanging together.

*Collaterall.* Sidewaies, or  
ioyning to the side. Eue-  
rie degree of kindred is ei-  
ther lineall or collaterall:  
The lineall is that which  
cometh from the Grand-  
father to the Father, from  
the Father to the Son, and  
so still right downeward:  
*Collaterall* is that which co-  
meth sidewaies, as first be-  
twene brothers & sisters,  
then betwene their chil-  
dren, &c. Also Vnckles,  
Aunts, and all Cousins  
are contained vnder this  
tearme of *Collaterall* kin-  
dred.

*Collation.* A short ban-  
quet.

*Colleague.* A companion,  
or one ioyned in office  
with another.

*Collect.* To gather toge-  
ther.

*Collection.* A gathering.

*Collocation.* A placing  
together.

*Colloquie.* A talking or  
conferring together.

*Collusion.*

*Collusion.* Deceite, con-  
se-  
nage. It is also a terme vsed  
in law, when an action is  
brought against one by his  
owne agreement.

*Collyrie.* A physicaall rectme  
signifying any medicine  
for the eyes.

*Colon.* A marke of a  
sentence not fully ended;  
which is made with two  
prickes, thus (:)

*Colonic.* Among the Ro-  
mans, when their citie was  
too full of inhabitants, they  
vsed to withdraw a certaine  
number, to dwell in some  
other place, which number  
so withdrawne, as also the  
place to which they were  
sent, was called by the  
name of *Colonic*.

*Coloquintida.* A kinde of  
wilde Gourd, which the  
Persians name Gall of  
the earth, because it de-  
stroyeth all hearbes, neere  
which it groweth. It is  
round hauing a thinne  
yellow rinde (when it is  
ripe) and the inner part  
open, and spongie full of  
gray seede. If there grow  
but one vpon a plant, it  
must bee throwne away,

because it will bee too  
violent in operation. This  
fruite is often vsed in phy-  
sicke to purge slimie grosse  
humours from the sin-  
newes and ioynts; but  
must be well prepared, for  
that otherwise it is verie  
dangerous.

*Colosse.* An image or sta-  
tue of exceeding great-  
nesse, made sometime by  
the olde Emperours of  
Rome. There was one  
such image in the Ile of  
Rhodes, dedicated to the  
sunne, of one hundred and  
fue foot long, the thumbe  
of which image few men  
could fathome.

*Columbine.* Douelike.

*Colonne.* A pillar.

*Coluri.* Two imagined  
circles in the heauens,  
drawne both through the  
Poles; whereof one pas-  
seth through Aries and  
Libra, the other through  
Cancer and Capricorne:  
So that they deuide the  
Zodiacke, and the whole  
heauens into foure euen  
parts.

*Combat.* A fight between  
two, allowed by the law  
for

C O  
for triall of some contro-  
uerſie.

*Combatant.* He that fight-  
teth or is to fight a Com-  
bat.

*Combine.* To couple or  
ioyne together.

*Combination.* A coupling  
or ioyning together.

*Combust.* Burnt or ſcor-  
ched: a planet is ſaid to be  
combust, when he is vnder  
the ſunne beames, or with-  
in certaine degrees of  
them.

*Combustible.* That which  
wil ſoone be ſet on fire and  
conſumed.

*Combustion.* A burning.

*Comedie.* A play or  
interlude, the beginning  
whereof is euer full of  
troubles, and the end ioy-  
full. Among the Greekes  
*Eupolis*, *Aristophanes* and  
*Cratinus*, were the chiefe  
comickall Poets, among the  
Latines *Plautus* and *Te-  
rence*.

*Comedian.* A Player or  
writer of Comedies.

*Comet.* A blazing ſtarre.  
It is properly a great quan-  
tity of hor and drye exha-  
lations drawne vp from the

C O  
earth, by the attractive  
vertue of ſtarres into the  
higheſt region of the ayre,  
where beeing neere the  
Element of fire, it is infla-  
med, and there mooued  
round, according to the  
motion of the ſtarre, vnder  
which it is growen, or the  
motion of the ayre, in  
thoſe high parts.

*Comickall.* That which  
pertaineth to Comedies:  
alſo pleaſant or merry.

*Comma.* A marke often  
uſed in writing and prin-  
ting, which is made thus (,)

*Commemorate.* To re-  
hearſe or make mention.

*Commemoration.* A re-  
hearſall, a remembrance.

*Commence.* To begin, to  
enter an action againſt  
one.

*Commendatorie.* which  
recommendeth one.

*Comment.* Notes of in-  
ſtruction ſet in ſome  
bookes, to expound ſuch  
things as cannot eaſily bee  
vnderſtood. Sometime it  
is taken for a lie or fayned  
tale.

*Commentarie.* See Com-  
ment.

*Comment*

## C O

*Commendatorie.* That which hath commendations onely written in it.

*Commerce.* Conuerſation, entercouſe of merchandise.

*Commination.* A threatening.

*Commiserate.* To take pittie or compaſſion vpon any.

*Commiſeration.* Pittie or compaſſion.

*Commiſſarie.* One that hath ſpirituell iuriſdiction in ſome out places of a dioceſſe, ſo farre diſtant from the chiefe city, that it were too great trouble to ſummon people to it.

*Commiſſion.* A writing teſtifying that one or many haue ſome authoritie in a matter of truſt, committed to their charge.

*Commiſſioner.* He that is in authoritie by vertue of a commiſſion.

*Committee.* He to whom a matter is committed to be decided or ordered.

*Commix.* to mingle together.

*Commixtion.* A mingling together.

## C O

*Commodious.* Fit, profitable.

*Commotion.* A great ſtir, a hurly burly.

*Communicable.* That which may be imparted vnto an other.

*Communion.* A partaking together.

*Communitie.* Fellowſhip in partaking together.

*Commutation.* A changing.

*Compaſſ.* Hurd knir, cloſe ioyned together, ſometime a bargaine, agreement.

*Compaſſionate.* Pittiſfull, which grieueth at others harmes.

*Compendious.* Briefe, ſhort, ſauing.

*Compendium.* A ſhort way, a ſauing courſe.

*Competence.* Sufficiency, fitteſſe.

*Competent.* Conuenient, fit, neceſſary.

*Competitor.* He that ſueth for the ſame thing with an other.

*Compile.* To make, frame, or ſet together.

*Complement.* Fulneſſe, perfection, fine behauiour.

*Complate.* Full, perfect.

*Comm-*

## C O

**Complexion.** The temperature of the humors in mans body, which causeth the colour: sometime it signifieth painting vsed by women.

**Complices.** Fellowes or confederates, in leawde matters.

**Composte.** To frame; or set together.

**Composition.** A ioyning or putting together.

**Composer.** He that compositeth or setteth a thing in order.

**Comprehend.** To containe, or conceiue in the minde.

**Comprehensibl.** Which may be contained or conceiued.

**Comprehensiu.** A taking, a conceiuing, or vnderstanding.

**Comprission.** A pressing together.

**Compromise.** An agreement made by indifferent parties chosen on both sides.

**Comprise.** To containe.

**Compulse.** Constraint, enforcement.

**Compulsion.** Constraint.

## C O

**Compuition.** Griefe, remorse.

**Computate.** To account, cast, or reckon.

**Computation.** An account, or reckoning.

**Comrade.** A comparison, a good fellow.

**Concaue.** Hollow.

**Concauie.** Hollownes.

**Concinnitie.** Apt, fitness, a feat, contriuing, or handsome setting a thing together.

**Concise.** Brieue, short.

**Conclau.** A priuate roome, a closet.

**Concoct.** To digest, to boile.

**Concoction.** Digestion of meate in the body.

**Concourse.** A great assembly.

**Concupiscence.** Lust, fleshly desire.

**Concurre.** To meete together.

**Condescend.** To agree, to ioyne together.

**Condigne.** Worthy, due, deserved.

**Condole.** To lament with an other, to bemoane.

**Conduce.** To helpe, or be profitable.

**Condu.**

## C O

*Conduct.* To guide one in the way.

*Confession.* A mingling together: or that which is mingled.

*Confederate.* One ioyned in friendship, or linked with another in any practice.

*Conferre.* To compare together: sometime to talke or reason with another.

*Conference.* A reasoning together, or a comparing of one thing with another.

*Confidence.* Trust, credite.

*Confident.* Very bold, assured; nothing doubtfull.

*Confine.* To appoint bounds, to limit.

*Confines.* The bounds or borders of a Country.

*Confiscate.* Forfeited: seized to the Kings vse.

*Confiscation.* Forfeiture of ones goods, or seising them to the Kings vse.

*Conflict.* A fight, a skirmish, a bickering.

*Confluence.* A flowing together: a great multitude: great store.

*Conforme.* To apply or frame ones selfe to any thing which is required of him.

## C O

*Conformitie.* Likenesse or agreement with another thing.

*Confront.* To come or stand boldly before ones face: to face one.

*Confuse.* Mixt together: mingled, out of order.

*Confusion.* A disorderlie mingling.

*Confute.* To disproue, to ouerthrow by argument.

*Congale.* To freeze, to grow stiff, or cling together with cold.

*Conglutinate.* To glew together: to ioyn.

*Conglutination.* A glewing together.

*Congratulate.* To reioyce in anothers behalfe with him: or to signifie that we so reioyce.

*Congratulation.* A reioycing together.

*Congregate.* To gather together.

*Congruent.* Agreeable, meet, fit.

*Congruity.* Good agreement.

*Coniecturall.* Vncertaine, which may, & may not be.

*Conioyne.* To ioyn together. *Coniugall.* Belonging to wedlocke.

*Coniunction.* A ioyning or coupling together.

*Coniure.* To sweare or conspire together : to bind by oath, or vnder a great penalty.

*Coniux.* To knit or tye together.

*Connexion.* A knitting together.

*Connivence.* A suffering, or winking at a matter.

*Conspanguinitie.* Kindred by blood.

*Consecrate.* To hallow or make holy.

*Consecration.* A making holy.

*Consequence.* That which followeth another thing going before.

*Consequent.* Following or necessarily coming after another thing.

*Conserue.* To preserue or keepe.

*Conserues.* The iuyce or substance of any thing boyled with Sugar and so kept.

*Considerate.* Discreet, wise.

*Consistorie.* An assembly of Magistrates, a iudgement place.

*Consolatorie.* Comforting, which comforteth.

*Consolation.* Comfort.

*Consolidate.* To make firme or strong.

*Consonant.* Agreeable. Also euery letter not being a vowel, is so called, as B, C, D.

*Consort.* A company : or a company of Musitions together.

*Conspicuous.* Bright, cleere.

*Conspuration.* A defiling or making foule.

*Constellation.* A company of starres together : or the influence which they work.

*Consternation.* Amazement : a great feare.

*Constitute.* To ordaine, to appoint.

*Constitution.* A decree, an ordinance.

*Construction.* A ioyning of words and sentences together.

*Consubstantiall.* Of the same substance.

*Consubstantialitie.* Agreement in substance : the being of the same substance that another is of.

*Consull.* A cheefe officer among the Romans: there were two chosen yearly to gouerne the City : These Magi-



Magistrates first began after the Kings were expelled, and were called *Consuls*, of the latin word *Consulere*, because they were by their office to provide and take care for the good of the common wealth.

*Consule*. To take aduice together.

*Consultation*. An aduice or deliberation taken together.

*Consummate*. To finish, to make an end.

*Consummation*. An end, a finishing of a matter.

*Consumption*. A consuming: Also a disease, wherein the lungs being exulcerated, there followeth a leanness of all the body.

*Contagion*. An infection.

*Contagious*. Infectious.

*Contaminate*. To defile.

*Contamination*. A defiling

*Contemne*. To despise.

*Contemplate*. To behold in the mind; to muse vpon.

*Contemplatio*. A beholding in mind; a thinking vpon.

*Contemprible*. Base, vile, of no account.

*Contemptuous*. Despiteful.

*Continencie*. Chastitie, temperatenesse,

*Continent*. Chaste, sober, temperate.

*Continent land*. That which is no Iland, maine land.

*Contingent*. Casual, doubtful, vncertain: which may and may not be.

*Continue*. To ioyne close together.

*Contract*. A bargaine, an agreement made.

*Contraction*. A shrinking together.

*Contradict*. To gainsay or speake against.

*Contradiction*. A speaking against; a withstanding in words.

*Contribute*. To giue with others; to allow as others do.

*Contributarie*. Which alloweth or giueth as others do.

*Contribution*. A giuing with others, when many giue together.

*Contristate*. To make sad or sorrowfull.

*Contrition*. Broken: very sorrowfull: hartly repentant.

*Contrition*. Great inward sorrow for sin committed.

*Controvert*. To contend, strue, or be at variance a-

bout a matter.

*Contumacie.* Stubbornnes, disobedience : selfe will.

*Contumelie.* Reproach ; spite, disgrace.

*Contumelious.* Reprochful : spitefull, disgracefull.

*Conund.* To pound or beate in a mortar.

*Conusion.* A beating, bruising or pounding.

*Conuent.* To bring one before a Iudge.

*Conuenticule.* A litle assembly ; most commonly for an ill purpose.

*Conuention.* An appearing before a Iudge.

*Conuerse.* To vse ones company, to liue with.

*Conuersant.* Vsing much in ones company.

*Conuersion.* A turning from euill to good.

*Conuict.* Proued guilty of the crime whereof hee is accused.

*Conuiction.* A condemnation or prooffe of being guiltie.

*Conuince.* To ouercome, or confute : To proue one guiltie.

*Conuocate.* To call together.

*Conuocation.* An assembling or calling together : sometime the company assembled.

*Conuulsion.* A shrinking, or pulling together of the sinewes ; a cramp, a pang.

*Cooperate.* To worke together ; to helpe.

*Cooperation.* A working with another, a helping.

*Cope.* A Church vestmēt much like a large cloke.

*Copall.* A white Rosin of much brightnesse brought from the West Indies : the people there were wont to make perfumes thereof in their sacrifices. It is hot in the second degree, and moyst in the first, and is vsed heere to bee burnt against cold diseases of the braine.

*Copie.* Great plentie.

*Copious.* Plentifull, abundant.

*Copulation.* A coupling or ioyning together.

*Corall.* There are two sorts hereof, the one white, the other red ; but the red is best. It groweth like a tree in the bottome of the sea, from whence being taken,

it is by the ayre hardened into the forme of a stone, as we see it. It is cold and dry in operation, good to be hanged about childrens neckes, as well to rub their gums, as to preserue them from the falling sicknesse.

*Corbell.* A shouldering peece cut out in stone, as we may see in wals, to bear vp a poste, summer, or other weight.

*Corbets.* Places in walles where Images stand.

*Corbona.* A chest or coffer in the Temple of Hierusalem, where the treasure that serued for the Priests vse was kept.

*Coriall.* Hearty; that which comforteth the heart.

*Cordwayner.* A Shoemaker.

*Corodie.* An ancient term, vsed when the founders of Abbies or other religious houses, reserued a right in themselves and heires, to appoint some person to haue allowance of meate and drinke, or other maintenance out of the house;

and this allowance wa called a *Corodie*.

*Coronell.* A Captain ouer many bands.

*Coronation.* The crowning of a King or Queene.

*Corporall.* Of, or belonging to the bodie.

*Corporation.* A body politick, hauing by the kings graunt a common seale, a cheefe Officer, and inferiour persons belonging to it.

*Corpulencie.* Grossenesse, fatnesse.

*Corpulent.* Fat & grosse.

*Correlatiue.* A tearme of Logicke applyed to such words as cannot be spoken, but there must be supposed some other word, which is necessarily a dependant vpon it: as a Father and a Sonne; a Master and a Seruant; a Captaine and a Souldiour; a Husband and a Wife.

*Correspondence.* An agreeablenesse, or proportion answering to some other thing.

*Correspondent.* Agreeable, or answerable to another thing.

*Corrigible.* That which may be corrected or amended.

*Corrinnall.* He that is suiter with another, to a woman for marriage.

*Corroborate.* To strengthen, to confirme.

*Corrode.* To gnaw asunder.

*Corrosive.* A fretting plaister: any thing which laid to the body, raiseth blisters and maketh it sore.

*Cosignificative.* Of the same signification with another thing.

*Cosmographic.* An art touching the description of the whole world. This art by the distance of the circles in heaven, diuideth the earth vnder them into her Zones and climats, and by the eleuation of the Pole, considereth the length of the day and night, with the perfect demonstration of the Sunnes rising and going downe.

*Conuent.* The whole number of religious men together dwelling in one house.

*Conuerture.* A conering. In the Common Law it

signifieth all the time, that a man and wife are coupled in marriage.

*Couchant.* Couching or lying on the ground.

*Couert.* Hidden, secret.

*Conuertbaron.* A married wife: a woman subiect to a husband.

*Conuerture.* In our Common Law it is sometime taken for marriage.

*Conine.* Deceit, couzenage.

*Countermand.* To giue commandement contrarie to that which was commanded before.

*Countermine.* To mine or dig in the earth against another.

*Counterminre.* A wall made in defence of another wall.

*Counterpane.* The fellow copy of a deed indented.

*Counterpoise.* Any thing laid in waight against another thing.

*Counteruaile.* To bee of equall value to another thing.

*Coupec.* Cut off.

*Cramp fish.* A fish whose nature is to make the hands of such as touch it,

## C R

to be benumbed or asto-  
nied, though they touch it  
with a long pole.

*Cramie.* A little hole or  
chinke.

*Crauen.* A coward.

*Crazie.* Sickly, weake, of  
vnperfect health.

*Credence.* Beleefe, trust.

*Credible.* That which  
may be beleued.

*Creditor.* He that lendeth  
or trusteth another with  
mony, or wares.

*Credulitie.* Easines of be-  
leefe.

*Credulous.* He which ea-  
sily beleueeth a thing.

*Cressant.* In Heraldrie  
it signifieth the newe  
Moone.

*Crime.* An offence, or  
fault committed.

*Criminall.* Faultie: or  
that which belongeth to a  
fault or accusation.

*Crisis.* A Greeke word,  
which is interpreted iudg-  
ment. In Phisicke it signi-  
fieth the conflict betweene  
nature and sickenesse: that  
is, the time, when either  
the patient suddenly be-  
commeth well, or sudden-  
ly dyeth, or waxeth better

## C R

or worse, according to the  
strength of his bodie, and  
violence of the disease.

*Crispe.* Curled.

*Cristall.* A substance like  
cleere glasse. There are  
two kinds hereof. One  
which groweth vpon ex-  
treame cold mountaines,  
being there congealed like  
yce, by the minerall vertue  
of the place, as *Albertus*  
wrieth. Another kinde  
groweth in the earth in  
some places of Germa-  
nie.

*Cristalline.* Made of Cri-  
stall, or thinning like Cri-  
stall.

*Criticall.* In Phisicke the  
fourth and seuenth dayes  
are called Critical, because  
in them Phisitians vse to  
iudge of the danger of a  
disease: But the seuenth  
is accounted the chiefe  
Criticall day, & the fourth  
a token or signe what the  
seuenth day will be, if the  
Patient liue so long. This  
account must bee made  
according to the number  
of weekes thus. In the first  
weeke the fourth day is  
the token or Critical of the

seuenth day. In the second weeke the eleuenth is the Critical of the fourteenth. In the third the seuenteenth is the Criticall of the twentieth: for *Hippocrates* reckoneth the twentieth day for the last of the third weeke. In the fourth week 24. is the Criticall of the 27. In the fift, the 31. the Criticall of the 34. In the sixt weeke the 37. the Criticall of the 40. And so forth to a hundred.

*Criticke.* The same that Criticall is. Also it signifieth sometime, one that hath authoritie, or taketh vpon him to censure other mens acts or works writtē.

*Crocodile.* A harmefull beast liuing most about the Riuer *Nilus* in Egypt. It is hatched of an egge, and groweth vnto a wonderfull greatnesse, sometime to twentie or thirtie foot long. This beast hath no tongue, and in feeding moueth onely the vpper iawe: He hath eyes like a Hogge, and cruell sharpe teeth: Hee hath no haire,

but is made much after the fashion of an Euer, with a long taile, a long belly, and backe couered all ouer with scales close ioyned & of great strength. Vpon his feete hee hath strong sharpe clawes. In the day time hee can see farre, and liueth on land, in the night he is almost blind, and keepeth in the water. He is very bold vpon those he seeth afraid of him, and feareful if he bee assaulted. It is written that he will weepe ouer a mans head, when he hath deuoured the body, and then will eate vp the head two. Wherefore in Latine there is a prouerbe, *Crocodili Lacryma*, Crocodiles teares, to signifie such teares as are fained, and spent onely with intent to deceiue, or doe harme. I saw once one of these beasts in London brought thither dead, but in perfect forme, of about three yards long.

*Croches.* The little buds or branches, at the top of a Harts horne.

*Croseter.* A melting pot.

*Cro-*

*Crotayes.* Dung of a Hare.

*Crowner.* A little crowne, also a part of a horse hooft is so called.

*Crude.* Rawe, not well digested.

*Cruditie.* Rawnesse: ill digestion.

*Cubebs.* A certaine fruite sold by Apothecaries like vnto Pepper. It commeth out of India, and is hotte and drie in operation. It comforteth the braine much, and quickeneth the spirits, being held & chewed in the mouth. It is also very good to open the stoppings of the Liuer.

*Cubite.* Halfe a yarde: the measure from a mans elbow to the toppe of his middlefinger.

*Cullion.* The stone of any liuing thing.

*Culpable.* Faultie.

*Culture.* Tillage, dressing of land.

*Culvertaile.* A strong kind of building, by fastening boards or rymber, with artificiall ioynts, so firmly together, that they cannot fall asunder.

*Cummine.* An herbe, the

seed whereof is much vsed in Phisicke. It is hot and dry, good to breake or dissolue windinesse in any part of the body.

*Cumulation.* A heaping vp, or increasing.

*Cunctation.* Slackenesse, delay, lingering.

*Caplasse.* A hollow round Glasse, with a hole in the bottome, vsed by Physicians sometimes, to drawe blood or wind out of the body, for it sucketh with great strength, by reason of a little flame of fire made in it.

*Cupulitie.* Desire, concupiscence.

*Curfew.* A bell which ringing about bedtime, giueth folkes warning, to go to rest and couer their fire.

*Cursorie.* Swiftly: as when one readeth a booke ouer with speed.

*Curtezane.* A harlot.

*Curtilage.* Any peece of ground, as a yarde, backside, or garden plotte, adioyning to a house.

*Custodie.* Safe keeping.

*Cutcha.*

*Cutchboneale.* A little flie (as some thinke) brought from beyond the Sea, dried, wherewith diers die Stammell and colours in Graine: but indeed it is a fruit.

*Cynicall.* Doggish, See *Cynike.*

*Cynike.* Doggish or currish: There was in Greece an old sect of Philosophers so called, because they did ouersharply barke at mens vices, and were not so respectiue in their behauiour as ciuilitie required. The chiefe of this sect were *Anisstheneis* and *Diogenes*.

*Cypher.* A circle in Arithmetike like the letter O; which of it selfe is of no value, but increaseth the value of other figures after which it is ioyned: wherefore we sometime say of one, that in company of others doth nothing himselfe, that he standeth for a Cypher.

*Cypresse.* A tree which groweth on drie mountaines, very tall and slender: the tymber thereof is

yellowish and of a pleasant smell, especially see neere the fire. I carieth no leafe, but greene small twigs.

## D

*D* *Affe.* A dastard.  
\* *Dagges.* Lathets cut of Lether.

*Dame.* To vouchsafe.

*Dandruffe.* Small scales that sticke to the skinne of the head, and often hang about the haire. They are caused by salt fleame, or some other corrupted humours, piercing insensibly the pores, and then slightly congealed by the aire, and may be taken away by washing the head with salte water or vinegar warme.

*Darnell.* A naughty graine almost like wheate, but much lesse, and groweth among wheate often. It may be vsed in Phisicke, against some outward diseases, but taken inwardly it is harmefull, as beeing too hot, and making the head giddy.

*Darreigne.* To attempt, or challenge.

*DEATH*



# D E

*Deaurate.* Gilded, glistering like gold.

*Debilitate.* To weaken.

*Debilitie.* Weakenesse.

*Debitor.* A debtor.

*Debonaire.* Gentle, milde, courteous.

*Decad.* The number of tenne.

*Decalog.* The ten commandements.

*Decent.* Comely, handsome.

*Decencie.* Comeliness.

*Decide.* To determine, or end a Controversie or doubt.

*Decipher.* To write after a strange fashion, that none shall reade it, also to find out the meaning of a thing so written.

*Decision.* A determination, or end made of a controversie.

*Declayme.* To speake evil: to reproach.

*Declamation.* An oration or speech made of purpose in reproach of any person or thing.

*Declaymer.* He that maketh a declamation.

*Decline.* To bend downward,

# D E

*Declination.* A bending downward.

*Declinitie.* A steepe bending downward, as on the side of a hill.

*Decoet.* To seethe, to boyle.

*Decoction.* A boyling or seething. In Phisicke it signifieth commonly any liquor in which medicinable rootes, herbes, seedes, flowers, or any other thing hath beene boyled.

*Decollation.* A beheading.

*Decorum.* Comely, or comeliness.

*Decrepid.* Weake, or very feeble with age.

*Decressant.* The Moone in the last quarter.

*Decretals.* Ordinances, decrees.

*Dedicate.* To offer, giue, or appoint for some speciall purpose.

*Dedication.* An offering, a giuing vp.

*Deduce.* To take away, to abate.

*Deduct.* To take away.

*Deduction.* A taking away.

*Defamation.* A defaming, a speaking ill of one.

De-

D E

*Defamatorie.* Slanderous: which defameth.

*Defatigation.* Wearinesse.

*Defecatione.* An overthrowing, or vndoing that which was formerly done. A writing testifying that some other writing shall be of no force.

*Defecate.* To deceiue, or beguile: to take craftilie from one.

*Defect.* A failing or want in any thing.

*Defection.* A falling away a reuolting.

*Defectiue.* Faultie, which wanteth something.

*Defendant.* He which answereth to an accusation or challenge.

*Defensiuē.* That which defendeth, or is spoken or done in defence.

*Deferre.* To put off, to prolong.

*Define.* To declare, shew or describe a thing plaine-lic.

*Definition.* A sentence which expressly declareth what a thing is.

*Definitiuē.* Which defineth or concludeth a matter.

D E

*Defloration.* A deflouring.

*Defloure.* To corrupt, spoile or marie.

*Deforme.* To disfigure, to spoyle the forme of any thing.

*Deformation.* A disfiguring.

*Deformitie.* Ill fauourd- nesse: vncomelinesse.

*Deffraude.* To deceiue, to beguile.

*Deft.* Little and pretty, feat and handsome.

*Defunct.* Dead.

*Degenerate.* To turne out of kind.

*Degrade.* To take away the priuiledge of holy orders from one.

*Degradation.* A taking away of Ecclesiasticall authoritie, from a Clerke conuined of some notorious crime.

*Degree.* A terme often vsed in Astronomie and phisicke. In Astronomie it signifieth the thirtieth part of a signe: viz. of *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. For into so many parts or degrees are all the signes di- uided. In phisicke it sig-  
nifi-

## D

## E

## D

## E

nifieth a proportion of heat, cold, moisture or driness, in the nature of simples; and there are foure such proportions or degrees: The first degree is so smal, that it can scarce be perceiued. The second, that which may be manifestly perceiued without hurting the sense. The third, that which somewhat offendeth the sense. The fourth, which so much offendeth, that it may destroy the body. For example: Sweet Almonds Rice, Buglosse, ripe Grapes are hot in the first degree: Parsley, Saffron, Hony, in the second degree; Cummine, Galingall, Pepper in the third degree: and Garlike, Spourge, Euphorbium, in the fourth degree. So Barly is cold in the first degree, cucumbers in the second, Sengreene in the third, and Hemlocke in the fourth degree. Where note that in heat, cold, and driness, there may bee foure degrees, and in moisture but two.

*Dehort.* To dissuade:

to aduise one to the contrary.

*Dehortation.* A perswasion or admonition to refrain from doing some thing.

*Deiect.* To throw down, to debase.

*Deiession.* A throwing downe, a debasement.

*Deitie.* Godhead, or a God.

*Delineate.* To draw the first proportion of a thing.

*Delinquent.* An offender.

*Delude.* To mocke, to scorne, to deceiue.

*Deluge.* An vniuersall overflowing of waters, Noes flood.

*Delusion.* A mocking.

*Demaynes.* The Lords Mannor house, and the landes which he and his auncestors haue alwayes vsed.

*Demean.* To behaue or carry ones selfe.

*Demeanour.* Behaviour.

*Deserit.* A desert.

*Demist.* To giue or graunt.

*Democratic.* A kind of gouernment wherein the people bere rule without other supe-

## D

## E

## D

## E

superiours having such as they appoint.

*Democratich.* Of or belonging to the estate of *Democratie.*

*Demolish.* To pull downe.

*Demolition.* A pulling downe.

*Demoniacke.* Possessed with a diuell.

*Demonstrable.* Which may be shewed or made manifest.

*Demonstrate.* To shew.

*Demonstration.* A shewing plaine of any thing.

*Demurre.* A pause or stay, a standing still.

*Deny.* Halfe, sometime little.

*Denare.* A penny, a small peece of mony.

*Denizen.* A stranger borne, that obtaineth the Kings letters patents, and becometh his Maiesties subiect, enioying thereby all priuiledges, as if he were an Englishman.

*Denominate.* To name one.

*Denomination.* A naming.

*Denotate.* To note or marke, to signifie.

*Denotation.* A noting or

marking.

*Denounce.* To giue warning, to declare, to threaten.

*\*Denwere.* Double.

*Deodand.* When a man is casuall killed by a Cart, Horse, or Mill, &c. that which mooued and was thereby cause of his death, being forfeit to the King, appertaineth to his Maiesties Almoner to bestow in deedes of charity, and is therefore called a *Deodand*, as being to be giuen away for Gods sake.

*Depend.* To hang vpon an other thing.

*Dependant.* That which hangeth vpon an other thing.

*Deplore.* To lament, to bewaile.

*Deploration.* A lamenting.

*Depopulate.* To waste or spoile a countrey.

*Depopulation.* A spoiling or wasting of a countrey.

*Depose.* To take away ones authority, to thrust out of his kingdome, sometime to sweare.

*Depositum.* A pledge, any thing layd vp with one

# D E

to keepe.

**Deposition.** A depofing or putting from great authority, alfo a laying down, fometime an oath or testimony giuen by oath.

**Deprave.** To corrupt or maire, fometime to fpeake euill of one.

**Deprefse.** To crouch downe, to keepe vnder.

**Deprive.** To take away.

**Deprivation.** A losse of any thing.

**Depute.** To appoint.

**Deride.** To mocke, or floute.

**Derision.** A mocking.

**Derive.** To take or draw from another thing.

**Derivative.** That which is deriued from an other thing or word.

**Derivation.** A deriuing, or drawing from fome thing.

**Derogate.** To empaire, diminish, or take away.

**Derogation.** A taking away from ones honour or estimation.

**Derogatorie.** That which empaireth or hindereth the credit of any one.

**Descend.** To go down-

# D E

ward.

**Describe.** To expresse plainly the outward forme of a thing.

**Description.** A plaine expreffing of the outward forme of a thing, or the manner how a thing was done.

**Designe.** To appoint.

**Designement.** An enterprife or purpose which a man hath.

**Desist.** To leaue off.

**Deteme.** To keep from one.

**Detect.** To difcouer, to difclofe.

**Detection.** A difcouerie, a difclofing.

**Detraict.** To fpeake euill of one.

**Detraction.** Slanderous fpeaking.

**Detriment.** Losse, harme, hinderance.

**Denastation.** A wafing of a country.

**Denest.** To vncloath.

**Deniant.** Farre out of the way.

**Denoire.** Endeauour.

**Denolue.** To rolle down.

**Denolution.** A rolling along.

**Dewlap.** The hollow part of

of the throte, hanging  
downe in some bealts.

*Dexter.* Belonging to  
the right hand.

*Dexterite.* Nimblenes,  
quickness, skilfulnesse.

*Diabulicall.* Diuellish.

*Diacatholicon.* An electu-  
ary much vsed in physicke,  
so called because it serueth  
as a gentle purge for al hu-  
mours.

*Diacinnamon.* A physicall  
mixture of cinnamom and  
diuerse spices in powder  
together, which helpeth  
digestion and is good a-  
gainst colde moist diseases  
of the stomacke.

*Diadion.* A cold siupe  
made of the tops of pop-  
pies, vsed in physicke some-  
time against hote diseases,  
and to stay the falling  
downe of humours out of  
the head.

*Diacurcuma.* A confe-  
ction made of Saffron and  
diuers other simples, vsed  
against the droptic and old  
diseases of the stomacke,  
spleene and liuer.

*Diadem.* A Kings crowne,  
or an atture for Princes to  
weare on their heads, made

of purple silke, and pearle.

*Diagalanga.* A confecti-  
on made of *Galingale* and  
horte spices, good against  
the winde colicke and cold  
distemperature of the in-  
ward parts.

*Diagridium.* There is a  
plant called *Scammonie*  
growing in farre hot coun-  
tries, the iuice of the roote  
whereof being dried, is a  
very strong and violent  
purgatife medicine, called  
also *Scammonie*: which be-  
fore it can be vsed in phy-  
sicke, must bee boyled in  
Quinces, to abate the ma-  
lice of it: now the *Scammonie*  
boyled and prepared in  
this sort, is called by Apo-  
thecaries *Diagridium*.

*Dialacca.* A confection  
made of the gumme *Lacca*,  
and diuerse horte simples,  
good against cold diseases  
of the stomack, stoppings,  
of the liuer, and all causes  
that may draw one to the  
droptic.

*Dialect.* A difference of  
some words, or pronounci-  
ation in any language: as  
in England the *Dialect* or  
manner of speech in the  
north,

North, is different from that in the South, and the Western Dialect differing from them both. The Grecians had five especial Dialects: as 1. The property of speech in Athens: 2. In Ionia: 3. In Doris: 4. In Eolia: and 5. that manner of speech which was generally used of them all. So every countrey hath commonly in diuers parts thereof some difference of language, which is called the Dialect of that place.

*Dialecticall.* Of or belonging to the art of Logicke.

*Dialog.* A talke, reasoning, or disputation betwene two parties or moe, or a discourse written where such a conference is set downe.

*Diamber.* A comfortable confection made of diuers hot spices, good to be giuen in wine or other liquor, to strengthen the stomacke, reuiue the spirits, and warme the inward parts.

*Diameter.* A streight line

which passing through the middle of any figure, diuideth it in two equall parts.

*Diapason.* A concord in musicke of all.

*Diaphœnicon.* An Electuary vsed often by Physicians to purge steame and choler.

*Diaper.* A fine kind of Linnen not wouen after the ordinarie fashion but in certaine workes, Diamonds, knots, or other deuices.

*Diapred.* Diuerfified: of diuers colours, or garnishings.

*Diaprunum.* An Electuary made of Damaske Prunes, and diuers other simples, good to coole the body in hot burning Feuers. After it is made, phisicians vse often to adde *Diagridium* to it, and then it becommeth very Purgatory, and is called *Diaprunum solutium*; soluble, or laxative *Diaprunum*.

*Diarrhodon.* A comfortable confection good to refresh and strengthen all

the inward parts, after long hot diseases.

*Diasena.* A purging Electuary good against quartane Agues, and all other diseases proceeding from melancholy.

*Diatragacanthum.* A confection made of the Gum *Tragacanth*, and other simples, good against hot diseases of the breast, the cough, pleurisie & inflammation of the lungs.

*Diatrisopiperion.* A confection so called, because it is principally compounded of the three kinds of Pepper, to wit, long, white and blacke Pepper. It is good to helpe digestion when the stomacke wanteth heat to concoct that which it hath receiued.

*Diatrisofanalon.* A cold confection made of the wood Sanders, good against burning Agues, and to refresh the inward parts inflamed with too much heate.

*Diaturbith.* An Electuarie which principally purgeth flegmaticke grosse humours.

*Dicacitie.* Much talke; or prating.

*Dichotomie.* A diuiding into two parts, or a diuision made by two and two.

*Dicker.* Tenne hides of Lether.

*Diclate.* To endite; also that which one writeth frō anothers mouth while he speaketh.

*Dictator.* A chiefe Officer among the Romanes; neuer chosen but vpon great necessity in dangerous troubles of the common wealth. This *Dictator* could continue in office but onely sixe moneths, and then vnder paine of treason was to giue vp his authority: He could bee named by none but the Consull, and that in the night time, with great silence and attention. After he was once chosen all other Magistrates were out of office, except onely the Tribune of the people; so that the Dictator, during his time, had (as it were) a kingly authority aboue al.

*Difficult.* Hard: vnesie.

*Diffi.*



*Difficulty.* Hardnesse, vn-  
easinesse.

*Diffidence.* Distrust.

*Diffident.* Mistrustfull.

*Diffuse.* To spread a-  
broad.

*Digamma.* The letter F.  
so called, because he bea-  
reth a forme, like the  
Greeke Letter *Gamma*,  
made double.

*Digest.* To dispose or set  
in order.

*Dight.* Made ready: ap-  
parrelled, dressed.

*Digresse.* To turne aside, to  
leau the matter that is in  
hand and speak of another  
thing.

*Digression.* A turning to  
speake of another thing.

*Dilaniation.* A tearing in  
pieces.

*Dilate.* To spread abroad  
to enlarge, to drawe in  
length.

*Dilatation.* A drawing in  
length, speaking of a thing  
at large.

*Dilemma.* A kind of ar-  
gument, which conuinceth  
ones aduersary both waies:  
as in saying: If hee bee a  
good man, why doe you  
speake euill of him? If he

be naught, why doe you  
keepe him company?

*Dimension.* The true mea-  
sure of a thing.

*Diminution.* A dimin-  
ishing.

*Diminutive.* Little, small,  
or a word which betoken-  
eth a little thing, as,  
lambekinne, a little  
lambe.

*Dimumeration.* A num-  
bring, a reckoning.

*Dire.* Fierce, cruell, terri-  
ble.

*Directorie.* That which  
directeth one.

*Direption.* A violent car-  
ching away.

*Disannul.* To disallowe.

*Disappeare.* To vanish  
out of sight. To be seene  
no more.

*Disastrous.* Vnluckie: vn-  
fortunate.

*Disauow.* To deny or  
refuse by vowe.

*Disciple.* A Scholler, one  
that learneth.

*Discipline.* Instructi-  
on.

*Disclayme.* To de-  
nie.

*Disconsolate.* Vncom-  
fortable.

*Discordant.* Disagreeing.

*Discrepant.* Much differing.

*Disceusse.* To examine, debate, or trie a matter.

*Discussion.* An examining, a sitting or tryall of a matter.

*Disfranchise.* To take away freedome.

*Disfranchisement.* A taking away of ones freedome.

*Disgust.* Dislike.

*Dislocation.* A putting out of the right place.

*Dismall.* Vnluckie: grievous,

*Dismantle.* To vnclothe: to vnfurnish, to leaue vnprovided.

*Dismiss.* To discharge, to put away.

*Disparage.* To disgrace: to ioine with vnequall match.

*Disparagement.* Dishonour: disgrace, It properly signifieth a shame or disgrace done by a Guardian to his word, in marrying him vnder yecres, to a woman vnfitte for his calling, or to one past

childe-bearing, or which hath some great deformitie, lamenesse, or some horrible disease.

*Disparates.* A terme of Logicke, applyed to such wordes as are onely differing one from another, but not contrary: as heate and cold are contraries, but heate and moisture are Disparates: viz. two contrarie qualities.

*Disparitie.* Vnlikenesse: vnequalitie.

*Dispersed.* A terme in Herauldrie, when any thing of soft substance, doth by falling from high shoot it selfe out into diuers corners or endes.

*Disperse.* To scatter abroad.

*Dispersion.* A scattering abroad.

*Displayed.* Wide spread, opened.

*Disputable.* Any thing that a man may dispute on.

*Disrobe.* To vnclothe: properly of rich, or garments of estate.

*Dissent.* To disagree.

*Dishevelled.* Bare hayred

red, without any attyre  
on the head, the haire hang-  
ing at length.

*Dissimilitude.* Vnlike-  
nesse.

*Dissipare.* To scatter, or  
spread abroad.

*Dissipation.* A scatter-  
ing, a wasting.

*Dissolue.* To vndoe,  
weaken, or destroy: to  
plucke downe.

*Dissolute.* Loose, wanton,  
giuen much to vaine plea-  
sures.

*Dissolution.* A breaking,  
weakening, or pulling a-  
sunder of any thing.

*Dissonant.* Of a contra-  
ry sound, not agreeing.

*Disswade.* To perswade  
one from a thing.

*Disswasion.* A perswa-  
ding of one from some  
thing.

*Distich.* Two verses;  
or a sentence contained in  
two verses.

*Distinguish.* To put a  
difference between things.

*Distinction.* A difference  
put betweene things.

*Distract.* To drawe a-  
way: to trouble ones  
minde.

*Distractiō.* A pulling  
asunder, or drawing away  
of the mind.

*Distresse.* Any goods  
taken and detained for  
not paiment of rent, or  
to enforce one to answer  
to a suite. Sometime it  
signifieth great affliction,  
or misery.

*Distribution.* A diuding  
among many.

*Disturbe.* To trouble,  
to vex.

*Disunion.* A disioyning,  
a seuering.

*Disunite.* To part, to  
diuide, to seuer.

*Diuert.* To turne a-  
side.

*Diuident.* That which  
diuideth.

*Divine.* Heavenly be-  
longing to God. Some-  
time to gesse or foretell  
a thing to come.

*Dimination.* A fore-  
telling of a thing before  
it happeneth: which may  
(as I take it) bee diui-  
ded into three different  
kindes; namely, super-  
naturall, naturall, and su-  
perstitious Dimination.  
Supernaturall Dimination

(onely revealed to man by God,) is not properly called Diuination, but prophetic, with which all the holy Prophets haue in former times beene inspired. Naturall Diuination may be diuided into two branches; whereof the first is, that which hath in former times been practised by wicked spirits in oracles and answers given by them in Idoles, and is at this day sometime seene in possessed persons, who by suggestion of the diuell may foretell often things to come: and this is but a naturall Diuination: For although to vs it seeme miraculous, because of our ignorance in the causes and course of things, yet in those spirits, it is but naturall, who by their long experience and great observation, beside the knowledge of secrets in nature, and their quicke intelligence from all places, are able to foresee much more then wee by nature can. The second branch of naturall Diuination, is that

which a wise man may foretell by probable conjecture, being no way of sensiuē, so long as it is only guided by reason; and overruled by submitting it selfe to the almightie power of G o d. And to this second kinde of Diuination, may also Astrologie bee referred (which by the motion and influence of Starres and Planes doeth promise to foretell many things) so long as it keepeth it selfe in due limits, and arrogateth not too much to the certainerie thereof: into which excessse of vanitie if it should breake forth, it can then be no longer called naturall Diuination, but superstitious and wicked: for the Starres may incline but not impose a necessitie in particular things. The third and last manner of Diuination, is that which wee called superstitious, whereof there hath among the Gentiles beene diuers different kinds, namely *Auguratio*,

guration, *Aruspicie*, *Necromancie*, *Geomancie*, *Hydromancie*, *Pyromancie*, *Coscinomancie*, *Palmistrie* or *Chirromancie*.

*Auguration*, was a diuination made of things to come, by the flying, feeding, & chirping of birds: the professors whereof called *Augurs*, were of great account among the heathen Romans, in so much that there was a Colledge of them in the city; neyther would the Romans undertake any publike matter of importance, without asking their assent. But the vanity hereof was well derided by a wise Iew, named *Mossolonus*; as *Iosephus* writes. For an *Augur* in the wars once requiring, that the army which was then marching, might stand still a while, till he tooke observation of a bird there by, to foreknow the successe of that expedition, this Iew whilst the *Augur* was busie in his art, shot at the Bird with an arrow, and by chance killed her: whereat the *Augur* and

others being highly offended: Are you so foolish (quoth the Iew) to imagine, this poore Bird can tell what will happen to vs, that could not foresee her owne death so neere at hand? *Aruspicie*, is a diuination, which by opening and viewing the bowels of beasts, did undertake to foretell things to come: the professors whereof were called *Aruspices*. *Necromancie*, the worst of all others, is that diuination, which is practised by coniuration, and calling vp Diuels or dead mens Ghosts. Which manner of diuination we reade practised by King *Saul* (1. Reg. cap. 23.) when he required a Sorceresse to call vp the spirit of *Samuell* to him. *Geomancie*, is a kinde of diuination practised by making prickes and lines in the earth; as the name in Greeke signifieth. So *Hydromancie*, is a diuination made by some apparition in water, as *Varro* writeth, that a Boy saw in water,

one bearing the forme of *Mercurie*, who foretold in one hundred and fiftie verses, the event of the warre which the Romans had with King *Mithridates*. *Pyromancie* is a diuination made by the fire, or spirits appearing in the fire. *Coscinomancie* is a ridiculous kinde of diuination made with a sheue; which at this day is vsed by some simple women, and appeareth to bee of antiquitie, for in the third Idylle of *Theocritus* there is mention made hereof. *Palmisirie* or *Chirromancie*, is a diuination practised, by looking vpon the lines of the fingers and hands, an art still in vse, among fortune tellers, Egyptians, and iuglers. Besides these there were also other diuinations, as namely *Aeromancie*, that which is gathered by apparitions in the aire. *Capnomancie*, by the flying of smooke. *Catoptromancie* by visions shewne in a glasse. All which beeing euen by the Pagans themselues accounted deceitfull and vaine, it remaineth that of Christians they be viterly reiected and abhorred.

*Diuorce*. A separation of man and wife, which was (as our Sauour witnesseth) first permitted by *Moses* vnto the Israelites, for the hardnesse of their hearts, that men might rather put their wiues away, whome they grew wearie of, than vie them with too great extremitie, to shorten their liues, as many did. The woman so diuorced was to haue of her husband, a writing (as *Iosephus* witnesseth) to this effect. I promise, that hereafter, I will lay no claime to thee: And this writing was called a bil of diuorce. But with Christians this custome is abrogated, sating onely in case of adulterie. The auncient Romanes also had a custome of diuorce, and amongst them, it was as lawfull for the wiues to put away their husbands, as for the husband to dis-

misse

misse his wife: but amongst the Israelites, this prerogative was onely permitted to the husband.

*Diureticall.* That which is of vertue, to cause one to make water.

*Diurnall.* Of or belonging to a day: Also a booke, wherein daily actions or accounts are set downe.

*Diuturnitie.* Long continuance.

*Disulge.* To publish, or tell abroad.

*Disulgation.* A telling, or reporting abroad.

*Docibilitie.* See docilitie.

† *Docible.* See docill.

*Docill.* Easie to bee taught, one that wil soone learne.

*Docilitie.* Aptnesse, quicknesse of vnderstanding.

*Document.* A lesson, an instruction.

*Dogdayes.* Certain dayes in Iuly and August, so called of the Starre *Canis*, the Dogge: which then rising with the Sun, doeth greatly increase the heate thereof.

*Dogmaticall.* Which is held or maintained in some

mens opinion.

*Dole.* Sorrow, heaviness, griefe: sometimes almes giuen to many poore folkes.

*Dolefull.* Heauie, sorrowfull.

*Dolorous.* Greeuous, painefull.

*Dolphine.* A fish friendly to man, and especially to children; the Females of this fish, haue breasts like to women, which are well stored with milke. They are very faithfull to one another, and bring forth yong ones like whelpes, after tenne moneths, and in Sommer time. They sometime breake forth of the Sea, but presently die as soone as they touch land.

*Dome.* A sentence pronounced: a iudgement.

*Doomesman.* A Iudge.

*Domesticall.* One of the house: or any thing belonging to the house.

*Domesticke.* See Domesticall.

*Domincere.* To beare rule, or great sway.

*Dom.*

## D

## R

## D

## V

*Dominicall.* Belonging to Sunday or our Lordes day.

*Dominion.* Lordship, rule.

*Donarie.* A gift; properly that which is hanged vp in a Church.

*Donation.* A giuing.

*Doner.* Hee to whom a thing is giuen or granted.

*Donour.* A giuer.

*Dormant.* Sleeping.

*Dormitorie.* A place to sleepe in: or that which hath vertue to make one sleepe.

*Dorter.* A cell or chamber vsed onely for religious men to sleepe in.

*Dowager.* A Widdow Princesse, hauing dowrie in the countrey which was in subiection to her deceased husband.

*Doulers.* The stones of a Hart or Stag.

*Drachme.* See dram.

*Dramme.* A smal weight, the eight part of an ounce: It conteineth in it three scruples, euery scruple beeing of the weight of twentie Wheate cornes: so that a dramme is the iust weight of 60. cornes of wheate.

*Drerie.* Sorrowfull: lamentable.

*Dromedarie.* A kinde of camel, hauing two bunches on the backe, which is very swift, and can trauell two or three daies without drinke.

*Dront.* An idle Bee that will not labour.

*Druides.* Ancient Pagan Priests in France, which liued naked in woods, giuing themselves to the study of Philosophy, and auoyding all company so much as they might. They were of such estimation among the people, that all controueries were referred to their determination, and a great penaltie laid on such as disobeyed their sentence. They beleueed the immortalitie of soules, but supposed (with *Pythagoras*) that they still passed by death from one body to another.

*Dryades.* Nymphs of the woods, so called of the Greek word *Drys*: which signifieth an Oake.

*Duall.* Of, or belonging to two.

*Dubious.*



## E B

*Dubious.* Doubtfull.

*Dubitable.* Doubtfull.

*Dulia.* Seruire: a worship done to Angels and Saints.

*Duplication.* A doubling.

*Duplicite.* Doublenesse.

*Durabilitie.* Long continuance.

*Dwale.* An hearb of cold operation, hauing power to make one sleepe: some call it Nightshade.

## E

*Eaglet.* A yong Eagle.

*Ebene.* A tree which groweth in Ethiopia, bearing neither leaues nor fruit. It is blacke and hath no graine like other wood, and is sharp byting in tast: Being burned it yeildeth a pleasant smell, neither is the smoake thereof offensive: but the greene wood is so full of sap, that it will flame like a candle. It is good against many diseases of the eyes. That which groweth in India, is spotted with white and yellow, being not in such estima-

## E C

tion as the Ethiopian *Ebene* is.

*Ebionits.* Certaine olde Heretikes, which affirmed that Christ was not before his mother, the B. Virgin. Against these Heretickes, Saint *Iohn* writ his Gospel, after he returned from his banishment in the Ile Pathmos.

*Ebonie.* See Ebene.

*Ebrietic.* Drunkenesse.

*Eccho.* A rebounding or sounding backe of any noyse or voyce, in a wood, valley or hollow place. Poets feine that this Eccho was a Nymphe so called, which beeing reiected of one, whom she loued, pynd away for sorrow in the woods, where her voyce still remaineth answering the outcryes of all complaints.

*Ecclesiasticall.* Of, or belonging to the Church.

*Ecclesiasticus.* Of, or belonging to a Preacher. The name of a Booke in the olde Testament is so called.

*Eclipse.* A sayling or want of any thing: Commonly

monly it signifieth a want of light; and there be two such Eclipses, namely of the Moone and of the Sunne. Eclipse of the Moone; neuer happeneth but at the full Moone, neither then alwaies, but when she is in such a point, that the shadow of the earth deprieth her of the Sunne beames, from whence she taketh her light. Eclipse of the Sunne is not so vsuall, and happeneth only at the change of the Moone, namely when the Moone being betwene the Sunne and vs, doth with her dark body, hide part of her light from vs: which was the cause that *Dionysius Areopagita*, seeing the Sunne so admirably eclipsed at our Sauiours passion, contrarie to all reason, when the Moone was not in any neerenesse to hinder his light, cryed out in amazement: *Aus Deus natura patitur, aut machina mundi dissoluetur*. Either the God of nature suffereth, or else the frame of the world will be destroyed.

*Ecliptike line*. An imagined line, running thorough the midst of the twelue signes, in which the sunne alwaies keepeth his course.

*Eclog*. It is commonly taken for a poeme containing a communication of shepherds, but the word in Greeke signifieth a collection or choice gathering of things together.

*Eden*. An Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure and delight. Paradise.

*Edible*. Which may bee eaten.

*Edict*. An ordinance made by any in authority: A proclamation or decree.

*Edifice*. To build, to frame, sometime to instruct.

*Edifice*. A building, a frame.

*Edification*. A building: but most commonlie it is taken for an instruction, so plainly deliuered that the hearer profiteth by it.

*Edition*.

# E G

*Edition.* A setting forth  
or publishing.

*Educate.* To bring vp,  
to nourish.

*Education.* A bringing  
vp.

*Effectuate.* To performe

*Effeminate.* Womanish,  
nice.

*Efficacie.* Strength, ver-  
tue, force.

*Efficiencie.* A bringing to  
passe.

*Efficient.* Which bringeth  
to passe or performeth.

*Effusion.* A powring out,  
a large spending.

*Efrisoones.* Againe, of-  
ten.

*Egregious.* Notable, ex-  
cellent.

*Egresse.* A going forth  
from any place.

*Egritude.* Griefe of mind,  
or paine of bodie.

*Eiect.* To cast out.

*Eiection.* A casting out.

*Eiulation.* A howling, a  
pittifull crying out.

*Elaborate.* Curious, done  
with great paines.

*Elate.* Lifted vp, aduan-  
ced, proud, loftie.

*Elation.* A lifting vp,  
pride, loftinesse.

# E L

*Elaterium.* The iuyce of  
wilde cucumbers dried:  
Being taken inwardly, it  
purgeth waterish humours,  
and is good against the  
dropsie. But it must bee  
mixed with somewhat to  
restraine the malice of it,  
for otherwise it will bee  
painfull in operation.

\* *Eld.* Old age.

*Elect.* To choose, or one  
that is chosen.

*Election.* Choice.

*Electuarie.* Any medi-  
cine taken inwardly, made  
of diuers powders mix-  
ed together, and by tem-  
pering with some syrupe  
or hony, brought to a soft  
liquid forme.

*Elegancie.* Finenes, neat-  
nesse.

*Elegant.* Fine, neate, pic-  
ked, trim.

*Elegie.* A mournfull  
song vsed in funerals,  
or other passions of sor-  
row.

*Elegiacke.* Mournfull.

*Element.* The first mat-  
ter of visible substance,  
from whence all things  
take theit beginning: wher-  
of there be foure, namely,  
fire,

# E L

fire, ayre, water, and earth. Sometime it signifieth a letter, as A.B.C. sometime the first foundation, principle, or instruction of any thing.

*Elementarie.* Which consisteth of Elements.

*Eleemosynarie.* Given in almes, or which giueth almes.

*Elench.* A subtil argument.

*Eleuate.* To lift vp, to aduance.

*Elevation.* A lifting vp.

*Elixir.* An Arabian word of the same signification that Quintessence is in latine: see Quintessence.

*Elke.* A kinde Yew to make bowes with.

*Elocution.* Viterance, eloquence.

*Eloine.* To put, giue, or sell away.

*Elong.* To put, or set farre off.

*Elude.* To mocke or deceive.

*Eusion.* A mocking, a deceive.

*Elysian.* Of or belonging to Elysium.

*Elysium.* A supposed

# E M

place of pleasure below, where Poets imagined the soules of good men did rest.

*Embalme.* To annoint with baulme.

*Embassie.* An embassage, a message from one Prince to another.

*Embellish.* To make beautifull.

*Embezill.* To steale, to conuey away.

*Embleme.* It properly signifieth any fine worke, cunningly set in wood or other substance, as we see in chesse boards and tables; notwithstanding it is commonly taken for a picture or other deuice, shadowing some matter to be learned by it.

*Emboist.* A tearme vsed by hunters, when a Deere is so weary that he someth at the mouth.

*Embracer.* A law terme of him, that when a matter is in triall, commeth for reward to the barre, being no lawyer, nor witnes, and speaketh in fauour of one of the parties: or which labourerth the Iury, or vseth

# E M

leth any vnlawful practise to make them giue their verdit, as hee would haue them.

*Embrion.* A childe vnperfect in the mothers wombe.

*Emendation.* An amending.

*Emeralde.* A precious stone, the greenest of all other, for which cause it is very comfortable to the sight. The best of these stones are brought out of Scythia. And some affirme them to bee taken out of the Griffons neastes, who doe keepe this stone with great crueltie. It is found by experience (as *Albertus* writeth) that if the *Emerald* be good, it inclineth the bearer thereof to chastitie, and cannot endure the action of lust. There is also a disease sounding neere this word, for which see *Hemorrhode*.

*Eminence.* Highnes, dignitie, honour.

*Eminent.* High, lofty, honourable.

*Emmanuel.* An Hebrew word expreiling the digni-

# E M

ty of our Sauour, and is interpreted *God with vs.*

*Emolument.* Profit, gaine, aduantage.

*Empaynel.* To make vp a iurie of twelue, or more men.

*Emphasis.* An expresse or most plaine signification of ones mind.

*Emphaticall.* That which is vttered with most expresse signification, in such sort, that it setteth forth to the full, the intent of the speaker.

*Empiricke.* A physition that getteth skill by his owne practise.

*Emplaster.* A plaister or salue made of herbes, powders and oyle boyled together.

*Empleade.* To sue ore.

*Emprimed.* A terme vsed by hunters when a Hart first forsaketh the heard.

*Empyriall heauen.* The highest heauen about the firmament; so called (by a Greeke name) because of the bright shining of it.

*Emulate.* To enuie, to strue to doe as another doth.

*Emu-*

# E N

*Emulation.* Emulie: an earnest desire to doe as another doth.

*Enarration.* A telling or declaring.

*Enchiridion.* It is commonly taken for a little booke, which one may stil carrie in his hand.

*Encomium.* A praise.

*Encroche.* To creepe or presse vpon a man vnlawfully, to get more then his due.

*Encroachment.* A law terme when one man vnlawfully presseth too farre vpon another, as in setting his pale oo farre vpon anothers land, the more to enlarge his owne, or in taking more rent then is due.

*Endorse.* To write on the outside of a Letter.

*Endorsed.* A terme of Herauldrie, when two beastes are painted with their backs turned to each other.

*Energeticall.* Very forcible, and strong.

*Energie.* Force, vertue, strength.

\* *Enewed.* Made new.

# E N

*Enfranchise.* To make free, to admit or receiue one into any corporation.

*Enfranchisement.* A making free.

*Enhance.* To aduance, or make greater.

*Enigma.* A riddle, a darke speech.

*Enigmaticall.* Obscure: darke, hard to vnderstand, spoken in a riddle.

\* *Enmoised.* Comforted.

*Enormitie.* A going out of rule: a great disorder.

*Enormous.* Wicked: very bad.

*Enquest.* A Iury of twelue or moe men.

*Ensigne.* A banner borne in warres: a flagge, or any ornament seruing for a marke of some dignitie.

*Entailed.* Ingrafted.

*Enthymeme.* A terme of Logick. It signifieth an imperfect syllogisme, which wanteth either the Maior or Minor: as for example.

Euery sinne deserueth correction.

Euery theft is a sinne.

Therefore euery theft deserueth correction.

Now if wee will leaue the

the first part (called the *Maïor*) and say thus: *Euery theft is a sinne*: Therefore *Euery theft deserveth correction*. Or omit the second part (named the *Minor*) and say: *Euery sinne deserveth correction*, therefore *euery theft deserveth correction*. Then it is called an *Enthymeme*, to wit, a keeping in the minde (for so the word properly signifieth) because one of these parts is vnderstood in the minde: where note that if the two endes of the *Enthymeme* are like in speech, then the *Minor* is wanting, if the two beginnings be like, the *Maïor* is omitted, as may easily appeare by the foregoing example.

*Enuoloped*. Wrapped.

*Emiron*. To cōpasse about.

*Enumerate*. To reckon vp: to declare.

*Enumeration*. A reckoning: a rehearfall.

*Enunciarine*. Any thing pronounced or spoken. A proposition or speech, which simply affirmeth or denyeth any thing; as

*Cicero is veritious: Cicero is not veritious.*

*Epaēt*. A number which is in vse euery yeare, to find the age of the Moone by: This *Epaēt* changeth yearly, and is made by the addition of eleuen to the former *Epaēt*; both which numbers are the *Epaēt* for the following yeare, but alwaies so, that both those numbers exceede not the number of 30. For if they amount to about 30. then must you cast away the 30. and the remaining number shall be the *Epaēt*. As for example, in this yeare 1616. the *Epaēt* is 22. to which if you adde eleuen for the next yeares *Epaēt*, it maketh 33. from which if you take away 30. there will remaine three; which is the *Epaēt* for the next yeare 1617. Note also: when in any yeare the *Epaēt* is 29. you must ad 12. to find out the next yeares true *Epaēt*, that casting away thirty, the *Epaēt* may come to be eleuen. In al other nūbers the *Epaēt* is stil made (as before) by adding  
G . eleuen.

eleuen. And these Epacts are euer changed on the first day of March.

*Ephemerides.* A booke wherein day acts are registered. Commonly it is taken for a Booke of Astronomy (in vse among such as erect figures to cast mens natiuities) by which booke is shewen how all the Planets are placed, euerie day and houre of the year.

*Ephi.* An Hebrew measure containing about five peckes of ours.

*Ephod.* A holy garment worne by the high Priest of the Hebrewes, when he executed his function. It couered the backe, & was curiouse wrought with gold and twisted silke of Purple, Scarlet, and Violet colour. On the shoulders there were set two great precious Onix stones, and in them grauen the names of the twelue sonnes of *Iacob*, called the twelue Patriarches, in the right shoulder the sixe eldest, and in the left the sixe youngest; that the High

Priest entering into the *Sanctum Sanctorum* (which was the holiest place of the Temple) might beare with him the names of the people, for whom hee was to pray vnto God.

*Epicycle.* A terme vsed in Astronomy. It signifieth a lesser circle, whose center or middle part is in the circumference of a greater circle. In the vpper part of this Epicycle, the five Planets *Saturne*, *Iupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, and *Mercurie*, doe goe forward according to the course of the signes; as *Aries* to *Taurus*, &c. in the lower part they are retrograde, that is, goe backward, as from *Gemini* to *Taurus*, from *Taurus* to *Aries* againe. Betweene these two motions, are said to bee two stations; namely when a Planet ceaseth going forward, and beginneth to be retrograde, or comming to the farthest point of his retrogradation, goeth forward againe: so that in the Epicycle, these Planets wheele about sometime according, some-



# E P

sometime contrary to the order of the signes.

*Epicure.* It is commonly taken with vs, for a man giuen ouer much to pleasure, especially in gluttony. In ancient times it signified one that followed the sect of a Philosopher named *Epicurus*, who taught that the greatest happines was, to be without paine, and enjoy pleasure of body and minde.

*Epigramme.* It properly signifieth a superscription or writing set vpon any thing; now it is commonly take for a short wittie poeme, which vnder a fained name, doth covertly praise or tax some particular person or thing.

*Epilepsie.* The falling sicknesse, whereto most commonly children and yong folk are subiect This disease is caused by some humor or vapor, suddenly stopping the passage of spirits in the braine, which the brain struing to expel, causeth the patient to fall downe, and commonly some at the mouth.

# E P

*Epilog.* The conclusion or end of a matter. A speech made, after an enterlude or play is ended.

*Epiphanie.* An appearing or manifestation. The feast of Twelue day at Christmas is so called, because the the appearing of a new star did manifest the birth of our Saviour.

*Episcopall.* Of, or belonging to a Bishop.

*Epitaph.* An inscription or writing set vpon a toombe; most commonly in lamentation or praise of the party there buried.

*Epithete.* Any word or short sentence, added to a Nounne substantiue, to expresse some qualitie of it: as in saying, *Barbarous* crueltye, *unbridled* lust: anger *the short madnes of the minde* where *barbarous, unbridled,* and *the short madnesse of the mind,* are Epithetes expressing the qualitie of crueltye, lust and anger.

*Epitome.* An abridgement or short gathering of any matter in writing.

*Epitomize.* To make an abridgement or short gathering. G 2 *Equa*

## E Q

*Equanimitie.* Vprightnes of hart, quietnesse of mind.

*Equinoctiall.* An imagined line, passing iust in the midst betweene the two poles of heauen, to which line, the sun coming twice a yeare (namely about the xj. of March and the xj. of September) maketh the daies and nights of equall length in all the world; for which cause it is called *Equinoctiall*: The signes *Aries* and *Libra* doe both begin at this line.

*Equipage.* Furniture or provision for horsemanship; especially in triumphs or turnaments.

*Equivalence.* The equall value of one thing with another.

*Equivalence.* Of equal value to another thing.

*Equivoque.* To speake or answer with a secret meaning reserved in ones own mind; which peradventure the hearers do not vnderstand.

*Equivocation.* A speech or answer made, with a secret meaning reserved in ones mind.

## E R

*Equivoque.* When one word signifieth two things.

*Erafed.* A terme of Heraldrie, when any member of a beast seemeth torn from the body.

*Erebus.* Hell, or a riuer in hell.

*Erect.* To lift vp.

*Erection.* A lifting vp.

*Eremitte.* See *Hermite*.

*Ereption.* A taking away.

*Ermies.* A little beast lesse than a Squirrell, the furre whercof is very costely, worne onely by Princes or great Potentates. It hath a taile of a thumbe length, and is browne. *Ermine* in Heraldry sometime signifieth white powdered with blacke, and *Ermies*, blacke powdered white.

*Errant.* Wandring: hauing no certaine abode.

*Erroneous.* Full of error: deceiued.

*Erst.* Heretofore.

*Erudition.* Learning, instruction.

*Eruption.* A violent breaking out.

*Escheate.* To bee forfeited to the King, or cheefe Lord.

*Escheater.*

E S

*Escheater.* An Officer that obserueth and certifieth into the Exchequer, such things as doe escheate vnto the King.

*Escript.* A writing.

*Escuage.* A tenure of lands, whereby the tenant is bound at his own charge to follow his Lord into the warres : either in Scotland or VVales : sometime in this tenure, the Tenant, only payeth a yearly rent.

*Escuerconera.* An hearbe in the VVest Indies, so named because it is of great vertue against the deadly stings or birings of certaine venomous beastes, which in that country they call *Escuercos*.

*Esperance.* Hope.

*Essays.* Tryals.

*Essence.* The being or naturall substance of any thing.

*Essenes.* Certaine religious men among the Iewes, which liued a very strict life, abstaining from wine, flesh, and women.

*Essentiall.* That which belongeth to the essence of a thing.

E V

*Essoine.* A rearme in the common Law, when a man cannot well appeare at a day appointed in court, and is therfore allowed by the Court to bee absent without penaltie.

*Estreat.* A copy which is taken of any writing.

*Estouers.* Plots of wood, growing in heathes, commons, and other places, where it is lawfull for tenants to take fewell, and timber to repayre their tenements.

*Eternall.* VVhich hath no beginning nor end.

*Eternity.* Euerlastingnes.

*Etheriall.* Heauenly, or belonging to the celestiaall spheres.

*Ethikes.* Bookes of morall Philosophy, treating of ciuil behaviour and manners.

*Ethnike.* A gentill : a Heathen : one that is no Christian.

*Etymologie.* The true exposition or reason giuen of any word.

*Euacuate.* To emptie.

*Euacuation.* An emptying.

E V

*Eude.* To escape : to get away.

*Euangelicall.* Of or belonging to the Gospell : commaunded in the Gospell.

*Euangelist.* A bringer of good tydings : wherefore Saint *Mattheu*, Saint *Mark*, *S. Luke*, and *S. Iohn*, are called *Euangelists*, because they first in writing published the ioyfull History of our Redemption by the Sonne of God.

*Euaporate.* To consume away in vapour.

*Euaporation.* A vapor or smoake passing from any thing.

*Euation.* An escape : a starting hole to get out.

*Eucharist.* It properly signifieth a giuing of thanks. In Ecclesiasticall writings it is often taken for the B. Sacrament of the body & blood of Christ.

*Euecke.* A kind of wilde beast like a Goate.

*Euent.* The end or successe of a matter.

*Euent.* To overthrow.

*Euerfion.* An ouerthrowing.

E V

*Euition.* An ouerthrow in Law.

*Euitable.* Which may be auoided.

*Eunuche.* A gelded man.

*Euphorbium.* A gum or teare of a strange plant, growing on the mount *Atlas* in *Lybia*. It is yellowish, cleere, and brittle. It may be vsed in oynments against palsies, cramps, and shrinking of sinewes: but to be taken inwardly is very dangerous, vnlesse the malice thereof be wel corrected ; for it scaldeth and is exceeding hot, neere the fourth degree.

*Europe.* One of the three parts of the world lying toward the West. In it are contained *England*, *Spain*, *France*, *Germany*, *Italie*, all *Greece*, *Crete*, or *Candy*, beside many other kingdoms, great countries and Ilands. Some affirme it to be caled *Europe* of *Europa*, King *Agemors* daughter, whom *Iupiter* (as Poets feine) in likenesse of a Bull, carried ouer sea, into the Iland *Candy*.

*Euent.* To demand with

# E X

with great earnestnesse, or with constraint: also it signifieth perfect and accomplished.

*Exaction.* A pilling or taking vp of mony by constraint.

*Exaggerate.* To increase or amplifie a matter: properly, with words to make a thing more than it is.

*Exaggeration.* An increasing or amplifying by words.

*Exanimare.* To amaze.

*Exanimatio.* An amazement.

*Exasperate.* To anger, or prouoke one greedily to anger.

*Exasperation.* A prouoking or stirring one to anger.

*Excesse.* Which exceedeth or is too much.

*Excite.* To stirre vp.

*Exclamation.* A crying out.

*Exclude.* To shut out.

*Exclusion.* A shutting out.

*Excogitate.* To deuise.

*Excommunicate.* To cast out of the communion of the Church.

*Excommunication.* A ca-

# E X

sting out of the Church.

*Excrement.* Any thing which naturally growing or being in the body, may bee taken away without harme to the body.

*Excreſſion.* A growing out: a swelling or bunch.

*Excruciate.* To torment.

*Excursion.* A running out, a light skirmish.

*Excrutable.* Wicked, worthy to be detested.

*Execration.* A cursing.

*Exemplarie.* Of, or belonging to an example.

*Exemplifie.* To declare a matter at large, to alledge examples.

*Exempt.* Free or priuiledged from any payment or seruice.

*Exemption.* A freedome or a priuiledge; from any businesse.

*Exequies.* Funeral solemnities in honour of the dead.

*Exhale.* To cast or send forth a breath or fume.

*Exhalation.* A fume smoake, hot and dry, drawne out of the earth by the heate of the Sunne, which being inflamed, is

# E X

the materiall cause of diuers fierie impressions in the ayre.

*Exhaust.* To consume, spend, or waste.

*Exhibite.* To present, offer, or giue.

*Exhilarate.* To make merry, to comfort.

*Exhortatorie.* Which exhorteth or perswadeth to doe a thing.

*Exiccate.* To dry, to make dry.

*Exigout.* A straight, a hard pinch.

*Exile.* Banishment.

*Exincute.* To make emptie, to spoile, weaken, or make of no force.

*Exodus.* A going forth. The second Booke of *Moyse*, is so called, because it teacheth of the manner how the children of *Israel* went out of *Egypt*.

*Exonerate.* To vnburden, to acquire or discharge.

*Exorable.* Which may be intreated.

*Exorbitant.* That which goeth out of due proportion, or the right way.

*Exorcize.* To adiure, to binde by oath: to charge

# E X

one vpon conscience or greuous penaltie, to speak truly, or doe any thing required.

*Exorcisme.* An adiuring or binding by oath.

*Exordium.* The first entrance of a sermon, oration, or such like speech.

*Expeti.* To looke for before it come.

*Expectation.* A looking for, a longing.

*Expedite.* Quick, readie.

*Expeditate.* To cut off the halles or (as some say) certaine clawes of great dogs feete, which are kept neere a forest, that they may not harme the Kings Deere. The dogs so cut, are said to be expeditated.

*Expedition.* Quicke dispatch, speede, sometime a setting forth vnto warre; a voiage.

*Expell.* To thrust out, to driue away.

*Experiment.* An experience, prooffe or triall.

*Expert.* Cunning, skilfull.

*Expiable.* Which may be purged or satisfied for.

*Expiait.* To pacifie, to appeale,

# E X

appeale, to recompence.

*Expiation.* Pacifying, appealing by sacrifice.

*Expire.* To dye, end, perish, or decay.

*Expiration.* A dying, a breathing out, an end.

*Explane.* To make plain, to declare plainly.

*Explanation.* A making plaine, a declaring.

*Explicare.* To vnfolde, open, or to declare at large.

*Explication.* An vnfoldeing or opening.

*Explode.* To driue out with clapping the hands.

*Explosion.* A driuing away.

*Expose.* To set forth: to set to view; to put abroad in hazard.

*Exposition.* An interpretation or expounding.

*Expositour.* An expounder or interpreter.

*Expostulate.* To reason angerly with one; to chide or complaine, as finding himselfe griued.

*Expostulation.* An angry reasoning or complaint.

*Expression.* A winging

# E X

or squealing out.

*Exprobrate.* To vpbraid, to cast in ones teeth.

*Exprobration.* An vpbraiding.

*Expugnare.* To conquer: to win by assault.

*Expugnatio.* A conquest: a winning by fight.

*Expulse.* To thrust out.

*Expulsion.* A thrusting out, a driuing away.

*Exquisite.* Excellent, curious.

*Extant.* That which standeth abroad or in sight; which may be found.

*Extempore.* Out of hand; presently, without studie.

*Extend.* To stretch forth, to shew at length.

*Extension.* A stretching out.

*Extenuare.* To diminish: to make by words, a thing seeme lesse than it is.

*Extenuation.* A diminishing.

*Exterior.* Outward.

*Exterminate.* To banish: to driue away.

*Extermination.* A destroying, or rooting out.

*Externe.* Forren: outlandish, strange, outward.

*Exter-*

# E X F A

*Externall.* Outward, of blisters or sores in the  
strange. *exulst.* To reioyce

*Extinguish.* To quench, greatly, to triumph ouer  
to put out. one.

*Exinct.* Quenched, dead, put out. *Exultation.* A greate

*Extirpe.* To destroy, To rooting out. *Exulting,*

*Extirpate.* To root vp: *Fabricate.* To frame, to  
to destroy. build.

*Extirpation.* A rooting *Fabrike.* A frame a building.  
vp.

*Extort.* To wrest away, *Fabulous.* False as a  
to take by force. fable.

*Extortion.* Wrong done *Facile.* Easie.  
by any officer, in taking *Facilitie.* Easines.

greater fees or rewards, for *Faction.* A sect or diu-  
executing his office, than sion into sundry opinions.

the lawes will allow him. *Factions.* Contentious,  
*Extortioner.* He that troublesome, vnquiet.

committeth extortion. *Factor.* He that buieth  
and selleth for a merchant,

*Extract.* To draw forth. or that looketh to his bui-  
*Extraction.* A drawing sineffe.

out. *Faculty.* Power, ability,  
*Extraneant.* Wandering, disordered, when a trade or course of life,

there are many neede- a priuledge or power  
lesse matters or wordes granted, that a man may

brought in beside the pur- doe something, which  
pose. without such priuledge he

*Extrinsicall.* Outward, could not doe.  
or on the outside. *Facundise.* Eloquencie.

*Exulcerate.* To raise *Fage.* A fable.  
blisters or sores. *Falding.* A kind of course

*Exulceration.* A rising cloth. *Fal.*



**F A**

**Fallacie.** Deceit in words.

**Falsitie.** To counterfeit, or make false.

**Falsification.** A counterfeiting, or making false.

**Falsitie.** Falsehood, deceit.

**Fanaticall.** Distracted, mad, franticke, out of his wits.

**Favines.** A disease in beasts: it is a creeping vicer growing in knots, and following alongst some veine.

**Farced.** Stuffed, full.

**Fascinate.** To bewitch.

**Fastidious.** Disdainfull, loathing, proud.

**Fate.** Destinie, that which must of necessitie come to passe, by Gods secret appointment.

**Fatall.** That which happeneth or cometh to passe by fate.

**Faunis.** Poeticall gods of the woodes.

**Favourite.** One in great fauour.

**Fealrie.** A ceremonie done by some tenants to the Lord of whome they hold lands: which is in laying their right hand

**F E**

vp on a booke, and promising fidelitie to him by oath.

**Featurs.** Handsomnesse, comelinesse, beautie.

**Fecunditie.** Fruitfulness.

**Fleere.** A companion, a husband or wife.

**Felicitie.** Happinesse.

**Fell.** A skinned, sometime it signifieth fierce, terrible, or frowning.

**Feminine.** Of or belonging to the female.

**Fenemonth.** A month, so called, because then it is not lawfull to hunt in any forrest, for that the does then do fawn. This month beginneth about the ninth of Iune, and continueth till the ninth of Iuly.

**Fengrecke.** A plant or herbe, the seede whereof is much vsed in phisike. It is yellow, being hot in the second degree and drie in the first, and hath power to mollifie and dissolue.

**Feodarie.** An officer who is to bee present with the Escheater, at the finiding of any office, and

to suruey wards lands, and  
to rate them.

*Feofment.* A deede wit-  
nessing the sale or gift  
of lands in fee simple,  
with liuerie of seisine,  
and possession thereof. He  
that maketh the *Feofment*  
is called the *Feofer*, and  
the partie to whome it is  
made, the *Feoffee*.

*Ferie.* Any day of the  
weeke not kept holy.

*Fers.* The Queene in  
chesse play.

*Ferile.* Fruitfull, yeelding  
much.

*Fertilisie.* Fruitfulnesse.

*Feruent.* Hot.

*Fernour.* Heate.

*Ferula.* A rod, sicke, or  
thinne paulmer, where-  
with children are cor-  
rected in schooles vpon  
the hand.

*Fessepoint.* The middle  
part of a scutcheon, whose  
breadth is deuided into  
three euen parts.

*Festiuall.* Merry, ioyfull,  
belonging to a feast.

*Festinitie.* Mirth re-  
ioycing, pleasantnes, mer-  
rinesse.

*Fend.* Hatred, enmitie,  
strife.

*Fewmets,* or *Fewmi-  
shing.* The dung of a  
Deere.

*Fiauts.* The dung of a  
Fox or Badger.

*Fiction.* A feined deuce,  
alye.

*Fidelisie.* Faithfulnesse.

*Figment.* A vaine deuce,  
alye, a counterfeit tale.

*Figuratiue.* That which  
figureth or serueth but as a  
representation of another  
thing.

*Filiall.* Of or belonging  
to a sonne.

*Filme.* A fine thinne  
skinne within the bodie,  
deuiding the flesh or any  
neere member one from  
another.

*Fin.* An end: some-  
time money payed when  
one first taketh land for  
yeares.

*Finall.* Of or belong-  
ing to an end, the  
last.

\* *Finance.* An end.

*Fonte.* which hath an  
end.

*Fire-drake.* A fire some-  
time scene, flying in the  
nighr,

night like a Dragon. Common people thinke it a spirit, that keepeth some treasure hid: but Philosophers affirme it to bee a great vnequal<sup>e</sup> exhalation; inflamed betweene two Cloudes, the one hot, the other colde (which is the reason that it also smoketh :) the middle part whereof, according to the proportion of the hote Cloud, being greater than the rest, maketh it seeme like a bellie, and both ends like vnto a head and taile.

*Firme.* Strong, stable, stedfast.

*Firmament.* Astronomers vnderstand by this word, the eighth spheare, next about the spheres of the seauen Planets, in which all the fixe Starres are placed.

*Firmitie.* Strength, stedfastnesse.

*Fislike mts.* Ouldandish mts, brought out of Syria and other hot Countries, not much vnlike a small Hasell nur. They are very good against the stoppings

of the liuer, being steeped all night in some sweete wine, and so eaten in the morning. They are good also to vnstop the lungs, and for such as are troubled with shortnesse of breath, and are comfortable for the stomacke; yet they nourish but little, being taken as meate.

*Fistula.* A dangerous vlcer or sore still running. It goeth vp into the body, with a long narrow hole, like a pipe, and is commonlie hard in the outside,

*Fitch.* The furre of the Polecat.

*Fixe.* To fasten.

*Fixed.* Fastened.

*Flagitious.* Wicked, verie lewd.

*Flamine.* A great Priest amongst the Gentiles. There were three such at Rome. One called *Flamen Dialis*: The Priest of *Iupiter*: who ware rich vestments, and had a chaire of Estate. If his Wife chanced to dye, he thereupon went presentlie out of his office: It was not

# F L

not lawfull for him to abide one night out of the Citty, nor yet to affirme any thing by oath; for his word was held of sufficient credit. The other two *Flamines*, were the *Flamine of Mars*, and the *Flamine of Romulus*, called *Quirinus*.

*Flasards*. Hunters call so two knots or nubs, in the flanke of a Deere.

*Flebotomie*. See *Phlebotomie*.

*Flegmaticke*. Full of slagme, or inclining to slagme.

*Flexibillie*. Aptnes to bend.

*Flexible*. Pliant, easie to bend.

\* *Flo*. An arrow.

*Florent*. A coyne, wherof there be two sorts: one about the valew of thre shillings foure pence, the other about two shillings ten pence farthing.

*Fluent*. which floweth or aboundeth.

*Flux*. A flowing or issue of blood.

*Fluxibillie*. Aptnes to flow or spread abroad.

*Fluxible*. Which is apt to

# F O

flow or run abroad.

*Foyling*. The print of a Deers foote in grasse, when it cannot well be seene.

*Foemina*. Enemies.

*Foies*. A kinde of furre brought for the most part out of France: the top of this furre is blacke, and the ground whitish: the beast that beareth it, is about the bignesse of a Cat.

*Foison*. Great plenty, store.

*Foivers*. Vagabonds.

*Folio*. A sheete or large leafe of paper.

*Fomentation*. In physick it properly signifieth, powders or drie things in bags, or any liquour in a sponge or bladder, applied warme to the bodie, to mitigate paine, or for some other purpose.

*Footstall*. The lower part of a pillar, whereon it standeth.

*Foppe*. A Foole.

*Foppery*. Foolishnesse, a vaine matter.

*Forage*. Prouision for horses and cattell in the wars.

*Forcer*. A cofer, or little chest.

*Fluxible*

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F

**Forester.** He that hath charge to looke to a forest, or some part of it.

**Foreloyne.** A tearme in hunting, when a hound meeteth a chace, and goeth away with it before the rest.

**Forlorne.** Vtterly vndone, in a desperate estate.

**Formalitie.** An obseruing of good forme or order.

**Formall.** That which keepeth due forme.

**Formositie.** Beautie, fairenesse.

**Forestall.** To buy victuall or other merchandise by the way before it come to the faire or market; to sell it againe at a dearer price.

**Forestaller.** He that doth forestall, and buy things in such sort.

**Fortifie.** To make strong.

**Fortification.** A hold, any place made strong.

**Fortitude.** Courage, strength, valour.

**Forewelked.** Dried vp.

**Foster.** To cherish, to bring vp, to keepe.

**Fother.** A waineloade of 2000. weight.

**Fracture.** A breaking.

**Fragility.** Weakenesse, britlenesse.

**Fragment.** A broken peece, a cante.

**Fragrant.** Sweete smelling.

**\*Fraps.** A companie, a rabble.

**Fraternitie.** A brotherhood.

**Fraud.** Deceit, counsellage.

**Fraudulent.** Deceitfull.

**Fray.** Harts or stags are said to fray their heads, when they rubbe them, to make the pilles of their new hornes come of.

**\*Frend.** Strange.

**Frequent.** Often, common, also to haunt or resort much to a place.

**Frequentation.** A haunting or resorting to a place.

**Frication.** A rubbing.

**Friction.** A rubbing.

**Frimolous.** Vaine, foolish, of no account.

**Froise.** A pancake, a tansie.

**From.** A forehead, the first part of a battell, an entrance or beginning.

*Frontire.*

**Frontire.** The boundes or limits of a countrey.

**Frowle.** Any thing worne on the forehead.

\* **Frowne.** A wrinkle.

**Fruitifie.** To beare fruite.

**Frugall.** Thriftie, sparing.

**Frugalitie.** Thriftinesse, good husbandry.

**Frustrate.** To make void, to deceiue, to disappoint.

**Fugitive.** One likely to runne away, a vagrant person, a run-away

**Fumigation.** A perfume, any thing which being cast on hot coales, maketh a sweet smell.

**Function.** An office, a charge which one hath, a course of life.

**Fundamentall.** Of or belonging to the foundation, of to the maine, chiefe, and principall point.

**Funerall.** A solemne buriall of some great person.

**Furies.** Three imaginative hags or spirits in hell, hauing snakes growing on them in stead of haire. Poets feyned them to be daughters of *Acheron* (a river in hell) and of the

night, and to haue the office of tormenting thesoules of wicked men. Their names were *Alcto*, *Megara*, and *Tisiphone*.

**Fusible.** That may be molten.

**Future.** That which shall be hereafter.

\* **Gab.** To prate or lye.

**Gabbing.** Lying.

**Gabions.** Baskets of earth to keepe off great shot.

**Gable.** The fore-front or end of a house coming downe right.

**Gaynest.** Most profitable or neereft.

\* **Gadling.** Stragling.

**Galangale.** An herbe so called, the roote whereof is hot and drye in the third degree, and much vsed in physicke.

**Galbanum.** A gumme or liquor drawne forth of a plant in Syria called *Metsapion*. It is of a strange sauer, and very pure, close and firme, neither too moist, nor too dry. It is good against an olde cough,

cough, and for such as cannot easily fetch breath: and the perfume thereof dryueth Serpents from the place where it is burned.

\* *Galiard Lustie*: frolike.

\* *Galoch*. A kinde of shooc.

\* *Galpe*. To belch.

*Grangrene*. A dangerous disease when any fleshie part of the body, after some great inflammation or other griefe, losing the naturall colour, beginneth to grow insensible, and by degrees to waxe dead.

*Garbe*. A rearme in Heraldrie. It signifieth thease of Wheate, or any other graine.

*Garbell*. To purifie or cleanse spice or other things, from the drosse or dust which is mingled with it.

*Gargarixe*. To wash or scowre the mouth with any Physicall liquor.

*Gargarisme*. A liquor to wash the mouth.

*Gargill*. The same that Gargarize.

\* *Gargoning*. Strange

speaking.

*Garrulitie*. Pratling, vaine babling

*Garter*. It sometime signifieth the principal of our English Heralds, called the King at armes.

*Gatherbag*. The bag or skinne, inclosing a young red Deere in the Hyndes belly.

*Gauelkinde*. Customes annexed vnto certain lands in Kent, called *Gauelkinde* lands: whereof one is, that if the Father be hanged for felony, the Sonne shall inioy all his landes and tenements holden in *Gauelkinde*. Other customes there are of *Gauelkind*, too long to be rehearsed in this place.

*Gargour*. An officer hauing authority, to giue a make of allowance, to all Tuns, Hogheads, Pipes, Barrells, &c. of Wine, Oyle, Honey, and Butter, before they ought to be sold.

\* *Gawre*. To stare.

*Gebexia*. It properly signifieth a place in a valley, in the Tribe of

# G E

*Beniamin*, where the Israelites erected abominable altars; there sacrificing their children in fire to the Idoll Moloch: notwithstanding it is vsually taken for hell. ♦

*Gemme*. A iewell.

*Genealogie*. A pedegree; a declaration of ones lineage, stocke, or race.

*Generable*. Which may be begotten.

*Generate*. To beget.

*Generositie*. Noblenesse of minde, Gentlemanlike courage.

*Generous*. Noble, valiant, vertuous.

*Genesis*. A generation. The first Booke of *Moyfes* is so called in Greeke and Latine, because it declareth the creation and generation of all things.

*Genet*. A goodly horse of Spaine.

*Genets*. A beast almost of the bignesse of a Cat breeding in Spaine. There are two colours of them, blacke and gray; but the furre of the blacke is most esteemed.

*Genius*. The spirit or

# G E

soule: A good Angell, or a familiar euill spirit.

*Gentill*. Among the Iewes, all were Gentiles, that were not of one of the twelue Tribes: now we commonly call them Gentiles, that professe not the faith of Christ.

*Gentilisme*. The opinion or beleefe of the Gentiles.

*Gentilitie*. The same that Gentilisme is.

*Geographie*. A description of the earth, as we see in Maps.

*Geomancie*. See Diuination.

*Geometrie*. An art of due proportion consisting in lineaments, formes, distances, and greatnesse. There are foure principles hereof: to wit, 1. A prick or point: 2. A line. 3. a superficies or outside: 4. a bodie. This art was of great estimation among the auncient Grecians.

*Geometrician*. One skillfull in Geometrie.

*Georgikes*. Books treating of husbandrie and tillage of land.

\* *Genisfull*.



G L

\* *Gerisfull*. Changeable :  
sometime cruell.

\* *Gesseran*. A breastplate.

*Gesticulation*. A moving  
of the fingers, hands,  
or other parts, eyther  
in idle wantonnesse, or to  
expresse some matter by  
signes, in dauncing, sing-  
ing, or other such like ex-  
ercise.

*Gestes*. Deeds, noble acts.

*Geules*. A tearme among  
Heralds : It signifieth a  
vermilion colour.

\* *Gippon*. A doublet : a  
light cote.

\* *Gipsere*. A bagge or  
pouch.

*Girl*. A Roe Bucke of  
two yeares.

\* *Gisarme*. A certaine  
weapon.

\* *Gite*. A gowne.

*Giue*. A fether or chaine.

*Glaive*. A weapon like an  
Halberd.

\* *Glede*. Fire : embers ;  
flame, ashes : sometime a  
bird called a Puttoke.

\* *Glee*. Mirth or ioyful-  
nesse.

\* *Gleire*. White.

\* *Glanne*. A little vil-  
lage, or part of a Village.

G L

*Glister*. A liquour made  
sometinie with sodden  
flesh, sometime with deco-  
ction of hearbes or other  
thinges, which by a pipe,  
is conueyed into the lo-  
wer parts of the body. It  
is written that the vse  
hereof was first learned  
from a Bird in Egypt, cal-  
led *Ibis*, much like vnto a  
Storke, which Bird doth  
often with her bill, open  
her hinder parts, when  
nature of her selfe dooth  
not expell what is neede-  
full.

*Globe*. A great round  
Bowl : or a description of  
the world made in such a  
forme.

*Glosse*. A short exposi-  
tion of any darke speech.

*Glow*. To be hot and red,  
to shine, to burne.

\* *Gnarre*. A hard knot  
in wood : sometime a  
short thicke fellowe, a  
chub.

*Gnathonicall*. Flattering ;  
deceitfull in words : soo-  
thing ones humour, to get  
by him.

\* *Gnosfe*. A Foole, a  
Churle.

*Goldfoile.* A thin leafe of gold. measure full for a daies allowance.

*Golden number.* A number which chingeth every year, by adding one to the golden number of the year going before, vtill it grow as high as nineteene, and then the golden number returneth to one againe. For example, this year 1616. the golden number is two: the next year therefore it will be three, &c. This golden number was deuised to finde out the feast of Easter.

*Golgotha.* A Syrian word, signifying, a place of dead mens sculles. It was a place at Hierusalem on the North side of Mount Sion, so called because there lay the sculles of offenders put to death.

\* *Goliardise.* Hee that hath a fowle great mouth.

*Gomor.* The name of an Hebrew measure, conteyning more than a Gallon. The Israelites when they were fed from Heauen with Manna in the desert, receiued euery one, this

\* *Confession.* A little flag.

*Gordian knot.* A knot which cannot be loosed.

*Gorgon.* A terrible fighting Woman. Poets feine, there were four such, Daughters to King *Phorcus*: their names were *Scylla*, *Medusa*, *Stenio*, and *Euryale*.

*Gossamor.* Things that flye like Copwebs in the ayre.

*Gourmand.* A glutton.

*Gourmandise.* Gluttony: sometime to eat like a Glutton.

*Graces.* A poetical fiction of three Sisters, supposed the Daughters of *Iupiter* and *Venus*. They were called *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*. The moralitie of this inuention was, to expresse the mutual loue and cheerefull conuersation which ought to be amongst friends: For they were painted naked,

to signifie that friendship ought to be plain without dissimulation; smiling and merry,

G R

merry, to shew that men should do good willingly; yong & mudelike, to teach that friendship should consist in honest things; and holding hands together in a round ring, to shew that a benefit bestowed, dooth againe returne to the giuer.

*Gradation.* A going by steps, or a speaking by certaine degrees.

*Gradual.* That which was said or sung, betweene the Epistle and the Gospel.

*Graduate.* He that hath taken degree of learning in a publike Vniuersity.

*Graines of Paradise.* A little seede, brought out of Armenia, of a strong sweet smell, and somewhat sharp in taste. It is hot and dry, of a subtile substance, and often vsed in Physicke. For it warmeth the inward parts, and is good against the falling sicknesse, the Sciatica, the Strangurie, bytings of venemous beasts, and diuers other diseases.

\* *Grame.* Sorrow, mishap: anger.

G R

*Gramaticall.* Of, or belonging to Granimer.

*Granadilla.* A fruit like a Pomegranat growing in India.

*Grand.* Great.

*Grandour.* Greatnesse.

\* *Graythed.* Deuised.

\* *Gratch.* Apparell.

*Gratefull.* Thankfull.

*Gratific.* To pleasure one, to offer one a kindnesse. To do a good turne.

*Gratification.* A pleasuring of one, a good turne.

*Gratis.* Freely, without cost.

*Gratitude.* Thankfulness.

*Gratuittie.* A benefit or gift giuen onely for good will: sometime thankfulnessse, or a reward.

*Gratulate.* To signifie that we reioyce at the prosperitie of another.

*Gratulation.* A reioycing for anothers good. A thankgiuing.

*Gravittie.* Heauinesse: also sagenes, great discretion.

*Gravel Sergeantie.* An old tenure in the Common Law, when a man holdes lands or tenements of the king, to go with him into

## G R

into the warres, or to beare his banner, leade his host, or doe some such like seruice.

*Graunge.* A village, or lone house in the countrey.

\* *Gree.* Good part.

*Griffine.* A strange Bird in India, with foure feete armed with cruell clawes, being from the breast vppward fashioned like an Eagle, but of purple colour, with red fierie eies, and whitish wings, and in the hinder part blacke, made much like a Lyon. This bird nealeth in the high mountaines, and is exceeding hard to be taken, except very yong; for he wil aduenture on any man, & is so fierce, that hee often killeth Elephants and Dragons. He is most enemy to horses: for which cause *Virgill* in his eight Eclog, bringeth in the shepheard *Damon*, who wondered at a strange marriage, speaking thus: *Iunguntur iam gryphes equis &c.* The Griffins fierce are ioyned with horses now.

\* *Grish.* Agreement.

## G V

*Gruell.* Potage.

*Guatane.* An herbe growing in the west Indies of great vertue against the piles, or griefes proceeding from colde or windinesse.

*Guaicum.* A wood called by some *Lignum vita.* It is much vsed in physicke against the French disease.

*Guaianas.* A fruit growing in India much like vnto apples.

*Guerdon.* A reward.

*Guerdonles.* Vnrewarded.

\* *Guerling.* Brawling.

*Gumme Arabicke* A kind of gumme, growing on a thorne tree, called *Acacia* in Egypt.

*Gurges.* The ball of the eye. A terme in heraldrie.

*Gymnosophists.* Certaine Philosophers in India, that went alwaies naked, and liued solitarie in woods; the first beginner of which sect, was (as *S. Hierome* writeth cont. *Iouinian.*) named *Buddas*.

\* *Gyre.* A trance.

H.

**H** *Aberdepoise.* A pound weight which conteineth sixteene ounces.

*Habit.*

# H A

**Habit.** The outward attire of the bodie, whereby one person may be distinguished from another ; as the habit of a Gentleman, is different from the habit of a merchant, and the habit of a Handicrafts man differing from them both. Sometime it signifieth a qualitie in the bodie or minde, not naturall, but gotten by long custome, or infused by God : as an Orator still exercised in making orations, hath gotten a habit of eloquent speaking ; and the holy Apostles had a habit to vnderstand and speake languages without studie.

**Habitable.** which may be dwelled in.

**Habitation.** A dwelling place.

**Habitually.** Grown to a habit by long custome.

\* **Hailse.** Charge.

\* **Haine.** Hatred.

\* **Hakeron.** A sleeuelesse iacket.

**Halitus.** Vaporous, thin, moist, which may be voided out by the pores.

\* **Halfe.** A necke.

# H A

\* **Halke.** A corner, a valley.

\* **Hameled.** Cut off, abated.

**Hamkin.** A pudding made vpon the bones of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off.

**Hamlet.** A village in the countrey.

**Hague.** A hand-gunne of about three quarters of a yard long.

**Haguebut.** A gunne or harquebuse.

**Harbinger.** One that taketh vp lodging for others.

**Hariant.** A tearme in herauldry when a fish is painted standing vpright.

**Harmonie.** Delightfull musicke of many notes.

**Harmonious.** Sweete, pleasant, delightful to the care.

**Harpyes.** A poeticall word. It signifieth certaine monstrous birds, with maiden faces, & crooked sharp talons, so called because of their rapine which they vsed. They liued in *Symphalis* a lake of *Arcadia*, and were sent by the Gods (if wee beleue Poets) to snatch away and desile

the meate of *Phineus*, king of that countrey, because he at the perswasion of his second wife, had destroyed the children which he had by his first; they were at last driuen away by *Zetus*, and *Calais* the sonnes of of *Boreas*. These Harpyes were named, *Aello*, *Ocypete*, *Celeno*, and *Thyella*.

*Harquebuzer*. A hande Gunne.

*Harquebuzier*. He that shooteth in a hand Gunne.

\* *Harrow*. An old word signifying, away, &c.

*Harbergion*. A coate of male.

*Huioire*. Possession.

\* *Hauskins*. Breeches.

\* *Hawbacke*. To returne.

*Harberke*. A Gorget.

*Hearse*. A buriall coffin covered with blacke.

*Hecatombe*. A great sacrifice wherein were offered a hundred beastes.

*Hellicke*. A Feuer inflaming the Heart, and soundest parts of the body.

*Heisugge*. A bird which hatcheth the Cuckoos egges.

*Hemisphere*. Halfe the

compasse of the heauens: that part of the heauens which is still visible to vs.

*Hemistich*. Halfe a verse.

*Hemorrhodes*. A swelling of veines in the fundament like werts: whereof some doe vse to bleed often, and some bleed not at all. They are caused by superfluitie of grosse melancholy blood, sent to these parts from the liuer, & being many times healthfull to the patient, by preventing other diseases; and therefore ought not hastily to be stopt, vnlesse through continuance, the body bee too much weakened by them.

*Henchman*. A page of honour, neere attendant to a Prince, or other great personage.

\* *Hend*. Gentle.

\* *Hem*. To catch or lay hold of.

*Herbage*. Pasture, or the feeding of cattel in pasture

*Herball*. A booke of the nature of herbes.

*Herbinger*. See harbinger.

*Hereticall*. Obstinate in a false beleefe, belonging to an Hereticke.

*Hor-*

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*Heretike.* He that maketh his owne choice, what points of religion he will beleue, and what he will not beleue.

*Hereditarie.* That which commeth to one by inheritance.

*Heriot.* The best living beast which a Tenant hath at his death, which in some Mannors is due to the lord of whom the land is holden.

*Hermaphrodite.* Of both natures: which is both man and woman.

*Hermite.* One dwelling solitarie in the wilderness attending onely to deuotion.

*Hermitage.* A lone house where an hermite dwelleth

*Hermoadactiles.* Little roots white, and round, solde by Apothecaries. They are hot and dry in the second degree, and are much vsed against all gouts, purging slimie fleame from farthest parts of the body: but they must be taken with Ginger, Anniseed or Cummin, and a little Masticke, or else by stirring windi-

ness, they will ouerturne the stomacke.

*Heroes.* Great Noble men.

*Heroicall.* Noble, honorable, couragious.

*Heroike.* The same, as Heroicall.

*Hests.* Commandements or decrees.

*Heterosians.* Any people dwelling vnder a temperate Zone: so called because their shadows at noone bend still but one way.

*Hew.* Colour.

*Hewte.* A little copse or groue.

*Heyward.* A bailiefe, or officer hauing charge to looke to the fieldes.

*Hiacynth.* See Hyacinth.

*Hide of land.* Some affirme it to be a hundred acres.

*Hidage.* A taxe or payment for eueryhide of lād.

*Hidebound.* A disease in cattell when the skin cleaueth to their sides.

*Hideous.* Terrible, vgly.

*Hiena.* See Hyena.

*Hiera picra.* A bitter confection made of *Aloe succotrina*, & other simples, oft vsed

used in Phisicke to purge Choler out of the stomacke.

*Hierarchie.* The holy order of Angels, which containing nine degrees (as some affirme) is a mystical resemblance of the B. Trinitie, there being in nine, thrice three, and in every three thrice one. So that there are three superiour, three inferiour, and three middle degrees. The superior are Seraphines, Cherubines, and Thrones; the middle, Dominations, principalities, Powers: The inferior, virtues, Archangels, and Angels.

*Hieroglyphikes.* A darke mystical kind of writing, used chiefly in times past among the Pagane priests and learned men of Egypt to hide their knowledge from the vulgar sort. This writing was by making the formes of beastes and diuers other figures, and could hardly bee understood without exposition, or great knowledge in the nature of things. For ex-

ample: Eternity or euermlastingnesse, they expressed by a round circle, which hath no end: A king, by a scepter with an eye in the toppe thereof: A matter of haste, by a Dolphin, the swiftest of all fishes. And a matter of deliberation or aduice, by an Anchor, which stayeth a ship in the waues. With a thousand such deuices, not subiect to common capacities to find out.

*Hight.* Was named.

*Hillocke.* A little hill.

*Hin.* An Hebrew measure of moist things, containing (by *Agricolas* account) foure pottles and a quart of ours. *Santes Pagninus* affirmeth it to contain, threescore and twelue egges.

*Hip.* The red berry on the bryer.

*Hypocrite.* See Hypocrite.

*Historian.* A writer or teller of a History.

*Historicall.* Of or belonging to a History.

*Historiographer.* A writer of Histories.

*Historiologic.* The knowledge



ledge and telling of old Histories.

*Hoane.* A fine kind of whetstone.

*Hogsteeer.* A wilde bore of three yeeres old.

*Holocaust.* A sacrifice wherein the whole beast is offered, and no part reserved.

*Holt.* A groue.

*Homage.* In Court Barons, the Iury that are sworn to enquire of matters, are so called. It signifieth also a seruil ceremony, of duty by some Tenants to their Lords, after this manner. The Tenant that holdeth Landes by homage, kneeling on both knees before the Lord (who sitteth and holdeth the Tenants hands betwene his) saith as followeth.

*I become your man, from this day forward, of life and member, and of earthly honour, and to you shall bee faithfull and true, and shall beare to you faith for the Lands I claime to hold of you, sauing the faith that I owe to our Lord, the King.*

And then the Lord sitting must kisse the Tenant.

*Homager.* One that doth or oweth homage.

*Homicide.* A manslayer; sometime manslaughter.

*Homilie.* A talking together: a speech, or a Sermon.

*Homonymie.* A terme in Logicke, when one word signifieth diuers things: as Hart: signifying a beast, and a principall member of the body.

*Honour point.* In Herauldry the vpper part of a Scutcheon is so called, when the bredth thereof, is diuided into three euen parts.

\* *Hopesters.* Pilots to guide a shippe.

*Horizon.* An imaginary line compassing the lowest part of the heauens that we can see; so called because it limiteth our sight, diuiding the heauens vnderneath vs, from that which is aboue. The Sun rising and going downe is euer in this line.

*Horologe.* A Clocke, or Dyall.

*Horof-*

**Horoscope.** The ascendent of ones natiuitie, to wit, that part of the firmament which ascendeth from the East, when a childe is borne. Astrologers call it, the first house.

**Horrid.** Terrible: fearefull to looke on.

**Horrow.** Great feare or trembling.

\* **Horrow.** Beaslie; base flaunderous.

**Hosama.** An Hebrew word, which signifieth, Saue I beseech thee.

**Hospitalitie.** Entertainment of strangers, good house keeping.

**Hostage.** A pledge left in wares for performance of couenants.

**Hostile.** Of or belonging to an enemy: malicious, harmefull.

**Hostilitie.** Enmitie: hatred, open warre.

**Hotchpot.** A terme in our common Law, when a daughter which hath had giuen vnto her any lands in Frankemarriage, clayming to be coheire after her fathers death, to other lands with some sisters,

is constrained to suffer that part of land, giuen her before her fathers death, to bee put in Hotchpot, that is, to be mingled together with the landes whereof her Father dyed seised, so that an equall diuision may bee made of the whole.

\* **Howgates.** How.

**Howsell.** To minister Sacraments to a sicke man in danger of death.

**Howten.** To hollow.

**Hulke.** To open a hare or cony, to take out the garbage.

\* **Hulstred.** Hidden.

**Huke.** A Dutch attire couering the head, face, and all the body.

**Humane.** That which belongeth or may happen to man.

**Humanitie.** Gentlenesse, courtesie, ciuill behauour: also manhood or the nature of mankind.

**Humide.** Moiste.

**Humiditie.** Moisture.

**Humiliate.** To make humble.

## H T

**Humiliation.** A making lowe or humble.

**Humorous.** Full of humors.

\* **Hurtlen.** To thrust, to prouoke.

**Hyacinth.** The red, blew, or yellow lilly: also a purple flowre called crowtoes.

**Hydra.** A monstrous serpent in the Lake *Lerna*, which hauing one head cut off, had forthwith two other heads growing vp in the place. *Hercules* fought with this serpent and slew him.

**Hydromancie.** See Diuination.

**Hydromell.** A physicall sweete drinke, made of water and hony.

**Hyemall.** Belonging to winter, winterly.

**Hyena.** A beast like a Wolfe, hauing a mane and long haire ouer all the bodie. It is the subtillest (as some say) of all beasts, and will counterfeit the voice of a man, to draw sheeheardes out of their houses in the night, to the

## H T

end hee may kill them. It is writtē that hee changeth sex often, being sometime male, and sometime femall.

**Hymen.** A poetickall word, it is taken for the God of marriage, sonne vnto *Bacchus* and *Venus*; and sometime for a song at a marriage feast.

**Hymne.** A song to praise God.

**Hyperbole.** A figure when one speaketh a great deale more than is precisely true.

**Hyperbolicall.** Any thing spoken aboue all beleefe, as in saying, higher than heauen, swifter than lightening, &c. is called an *Hyperbolicall* speech.

**Hypocrisie.** It properly signifieth one that doth counterfeit the gesture of an other man: but it is commonly taken for a dissembler, that with feined holines would seeme better than hee is indeede.

**Hypoquistidos.** In diuers hote countries there groweth

groweth a plant called *Cistus*, hauing about the root thereof, a certaine Mushroome, which being bruised yieldeth a liquor, called by Apothecaries *Hypoquistidos*. This liquor (brought hither dry) is cold of operation, and of vertue to stoppe all bleedings, luskies, and fluxes of the belly.

*Hypostaticall*. Belonging to substance; or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing.

*Hypotheticall*, In Logike, those propositions, which haue a connexion in them, and so consist of two parts, are called *Hypotheticall* propositions, as in saying. *If the sunne be in our Hemisphere, it is day.*

*Hysteron proteron*. A Greeke terme, sometime vsed in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously or quite contrary. We call it in English, The cart before the horse.

I

*Iacru*. Lying along.

*Iacynth*. A precious stone

found in Ethiopia, whereof there are two kindes; the one of a pale yellow colour, and the other of a cleere bright yellow, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and prouoketh sleepe.

*Iacobs staffe*. An instrument in Geometry.

*Iaculatory*. That which is suddenly cast from one, like a dart.

*Iambes*. Poesies sustaining both sides of the dore.

*Iambeux*. Armour for the legs.

*Iasmine*. A limmer weake plant, full of ioynts or knors, which groweth in manner of a hedge or quickset, and must be stayed vp, as roses and vines are.

*Iasper*. A precious stone of diuers colours; but the best is greene, transparent with red veines, and sheweth fairest being set in silver: it is good to stoppe any issue of blood.

*Iasponyx*. A precious stone, white of colour, and

# I D

and hauing red strakes.

*Iazul.* A precious stone of a blew azure colour.

*Ibis.* A tall strong bird in Egypt, with a long bill, which doth much good there in destroying serpents.

*Icleeped.* named, called.

\* *Icond.* Learned.

*Idea.* The forme or figure of any thing conceiued in the minde.

*Identitie.* The selfe same thing.

*Idiome.* The forme of speech, or propertie of any language.

*Idiore.* It is commonly taken for a foole naturall: notwithstanding it sometime signifieth a man vnlearned.

*Ides.* Eight daies in eue-ry month, so called, because they deuide the month almost in the middle. In March, May, Iuly, and October, these eight daies beginne at the eighth day of the month, and continue to the fifteenth; in other months they begin at the sixth day, and continue to the thirteenth. Where

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nore that the last day onely is called *Ides*, and the first of these dayes, the eighth *Ides*, the second the seuenth *Ides*: that is, the eighth or seuenth day before the *Ides*, and so of the rest.

*Idolaster.* An Idolater.

*Iehouah.* The ineffable name of God, signifying his diuine essence. The he-brewes did not vse to reade this word, when they came to it in any writing, so much reuerence did they beare vnto it; but in stead thereof they pronounced *Adonai*, which signifieth Lord.

*Iesus.* A Sauour.

\* *Iewise.* Reward by re- uenge, also a gibbet.

\* *Ifere.* Together.

\* *Ifetten.* Deuoured.

*Ignoble.* Base, that is not noble.

*Ignominie.* Shame, re- proch, infamie.

*Ignominious.* Shamefull, vile, reprochfull.

\* *Ikend.* Knowne.

*Iliads.* A booke written in greeke by *Homer*, of the destruction of Troy.

\* *Ilke.* The same.

*Ille.*

I L

*Illation.* A bringing in of a matter.

*Illaudable.* not worthy of praise.

*illegitimate.* Vnlawfull, not lawfully begotten.

*Illiberall.* Not liberall, miserable, base.

*Il-liberalitie.* Niggardnesse: properly in a greate man, that ouer slightly rewardeth a seruice or curtesie done to him by his inferiour.

*Illiterate.* Vnlearned, one that is not acquainted with letters.

*Illude.* To mocke, to deceiue.

*Illusion.* A mockerie, a cunning slight to deceiue one.

*Illuminate.* To enlighten.

*Illumination.* A shining or giuing of light.

*Illustrate.* To make famous, or noble.

*Illustration.* A making famous or noble.

*Illustrious.* Famous, noble, very honourable.

*Imagerie.* Painted or carued workes of images.

*Imaginarie.* That which

I L

is conceited in the minde.

*Imbecillitie.* Weakenesse.

*\* Immixt.* Mingled.

*Imitate.* To follow.

*Imitation.* A following.

*Imitator.* A follower of another.

*Immaculate.* Vndefiled, pure, vnspotted.

*Immanitic.* Cruellie, outrageous, fiercenesse.

*Immarcescible.* Vncorruptible.

*Immature.* Vnrife.

*Immaturitie.* Vnrifenesse.

*Immediate.* That which cometh directly from one thing to another, without any thing betweene.

*Immedicable.* Which cannot be healed.

*Immemorable.* Not worthy to be remembred.

*Immense.* Vnmeasurable, which cannot be measured.

*Immensitie.* Exceeding greatnesse, vnmeasurablenesse.

*Immoderate.* Vnreasonable, contrarie to modesty.

*Immodest.* Not sober, vn-mannerly, saucy.

*Immolare.* To offer in sacrifice.

*Immo-*

I M

*Immolation.* An offering of sacrifice.

*Immortall.* Not subiect to death : euerlasting.

*Immortality.* Euerlastingnesse.

*Immunise.* Freedome, or discharge, from any publike businesse.

*Immore.* To shut vp, or inclose in a wall.

*Immutable.* Vnchangeable.

*Immutation.* A change.

*Impacted.* Thrust hard together : couched into.

*Imparitie.* Vnequalnesse, vnlikenesse.

*Impar lance.* When a man sued in the common law, for debt, trespassse, or such like, craueth and obtai-  
neth of the Court, some respite of time, before hee make his answer, this stay of making his answer, is called an Impar lance.

*Impassibilitie.* A Freedome from any abihue of feeling paine.

*Impassible.* Which cannot feele any paine, or passion.

I M

*Impeach.* To harme, to hinder.

*Impeachment.* A hinderance.

*Impeachment of waste.* A restraining from making waste in landes, or Tenements.

*Impediment.* A hinderance.

*Impell.* To thrust on, to constrain.

*Impenetrable.* So hard that it cannot bee pierced.

*Imperious.* That commandeth with authoritie : Lordlike, stately.

*Impertinent.* Not belonging to the matter.

*Impetrable.* Which may be obtained.

*Impetrate.* To obtaine.

*Impetuous.* Violent : or hasty.

*Impietie.* Wickednesse.

*Impious.* Wicked.

*Implacable.* Hard to bee pacified, or that cannot be appeased.

*Implicit.* Wrapped vp, hidden.

*Implore.* To beseech, to entreat with teares.

*Importance.* The weight

I M

or valew of a thing.

*Important.* Of great weight and valew.

*Importune.* To vrge earnestly.

*Importunate.* Very earnest: which will not bee answered.

*Importunisie.* Vnreasonableness: too much earnestnesse in asking.

*Impose.* To lay on.

*Imposition.* A laying on.

*Impost.* Customie or tallage paid at Hauen townes or elsewhere.

*Impostume.* A quantitie of euill humours, gathered into one part of the body. There are two kinds hereof. One when inflamed blood, beeing turned to corrupted matter, filleth some place: the other when without any inflammation, nature thrusteth those humours into some part apt to receiue them.

*Imposture.* Deceit, counterfeite: properly in selling counterfeit wares for currant, or in craftie illusions done by Sorcerers, Egyptians and Iuglers. The party so deceiuing

I M

is called an Impostor.

*Impotency.* Weakenesse,

*Impotent.* Weake, Feeble.

*Imprecate.* To curse and with euill.

*Imprecation.* A cursing, a wishing euill.

*Impregnable.* That which cannot be taken or ouercome.

*Impresa.* A deuice painted vpon a shield.

*Impresse.* To import the forme of a thing.

*Inprimis.* First of all.

*Improbabilite.* Vnlikelihood.

*Improbable.* Vnlikely to be true; that which cannot be proued true.

*Improbite.* Naughtinesse, lewdnesse, dishonesty.

*Impropriation.* A parsonage, or Ecclesiasticall liuing comming to one by inheritance.

*Improoue.* To raise rents higher.

*Improuidence.* Want of foresight.

*Imprudent.* Which forecasteth not, or taketh no care what shall come after.



*Imprudence.* Foolishnesse, want of wit.

*Imprudent.* Vnwise, not discret.

*Impudence.* Shamelesnesse.

*Impudent.* Shamelesse, past shame.

*Impugne.* To assault, or fight against.

*Impulse.* To constraine.

*Impulsion.* A constraint.

*Impunite.* Lacke of punishment.

*Impuritie.* Vncleannesse.

*Impute.* To lay to ones charge: to ascribe.

*Imputation.* An imputing or laying by conjecture to ones charge.

*Imputative.* Which is imputed to one.

*Inaccessible.* Which cannot bee come vnto, vnapproachable.

*Inanitie.* Emptinesse.

*Inaugurate.* To dedicate, or consecrate.

*Inauspicious.* Vnluckie, vnfortunate.

*Incantation.* A charme.

*Incapable.* Which can-

not conceiue or containe.

*Incendiary.* He that burneth or setteth any thing on fire.

*Incence.* To inflame, to stire vp to anger: being a nowne it signifyeth the best frankincense.

*Incest.* Carnall knowledge betweene neere kindred.

*Incestuous.* Wicked, which committeth Incest.

*Inchepinte.* The lower gut of a Deere.

*Incident.* That which happeneth or belongeth to a thing.

*Incision.* A cutting: A terme vsed in Chirurgie, whe they launce a wound, the better to come to the bottome; or any impostume, or such like to let out euill humours.

*Incite.* To stire vp.

*Incitation.* A stirring vp.

*Inclemencie.* Vngentlenesse; cruelty.

*Include.* To containe, to shut in.

*Inclusive.* Which con-

taineth, or is contained.

*Incoast.* Vnconstrained.

*Incompact.* Slight, not close ioyned.

*Incompatible.* Disagreeing; vnreconcilable: also mischieuous: not sufferable.

*Incomprehensible.* Which cannot be comprehended or contained.

*Inconsonantie.* Vnaptnes: ill agreeing, disproportion.

*Incongruie.* Disagreement: false speaking, disproportion.

*Incongruous.* Disagreeable: absurd; against rule of Grammar.

*Inconsiderate.* Foolish, vndiscreete;

*Inconsideration.* Foolishnesse: vnadvisednesse.

*Inconsolable.* Comfortlesse.

*Incontinent.* Vnchaste: also forthwith, by and by.

*Incorporate.* To mixe two or moe substances together.

*Incorrigible.* That which cannot be corrected or amended.

*Increate.* Which is not created or made.

*Incredibilis.* Impossible of beliefe.

*Incredible.* Which cannot be beleued.

*Incredulity.* Want of beliefe.

*Incredulous.* One that will not beleue.

*Increment.* An increase.

*Incessant.* A terme of Herauldry, signifying the Moone past the prime, and not yet come to the full.

*Incroch.* See Encroch.

*Incubus.* The night mare, when a man in his sleepe supposeth he hath a great weight lying on him, and feeleth himselfe almost strangled; in such sort that he cannot turne himselfe nor sit vp, nor call for helpe. The vulgar thinke it some spirit, but the Philosophitions affirme it to bee a naturall disease, caused by humours vndigested in the stomacke, which summing vp to the braine, doe there trouble the animall spirits, stopping their passage into the sinewes, so that the body cannot mooue.

*Inculcane*

I N

*Inculcare.* To repeat a thing often, thereby to make one remember it.

*Inculcation.* An often repeating, a beating into the braines.

*Inculpable.* Blamelesse, without fault.

*Incumbent.* Hee that is in possession of a benefice, or spirituall living.

*Incurſion.* A running in.

*Inlecorum.* Vncomely.

*Indiſinite.* Not precisely expreſt : vndeſined.

*Indemnity.* Eſcaping without dammage or hurt.

*Index.* A Table in a booke.

*Indico.* A ſtone brought out of Turkie, wherewith dyers uſe to die blew.

*Indiction.* The ſpace of fifteene yeeres, by which account Charters & publike writings are dated at Rome : euery yeere ſtill increaſing one, till it come to fifteene, and then returning to one againe.

*Indigence.* Want : pouer- tie.

*Indigeſtion.* Want of digeſtion : or euill digeſ- tion.

I N

*Indignitie.* Diſgrace, diſ- honour.

*Individuum.* That which cannot bee diuided : A terme in Logicke, when we directly expreſſe, and ſeeme to point to that thing which we ſpeake of : as in ſaying, This horſe, That man : For although the words Horſe, or Man, may bee applyed to any horſe or man, yet being ſo expreſſly pointed at, they cannot then be drawn to ſignifie other then thoſe two.

*Indocile.* Which cannot be taught, hard to learne.

*Induce.* To bring in.

*Inducement.* That which bringeth or draweth one in.

*Induction.* A drawing in : or a forme of argument proceeding from particulars to vniuerſals.

*Indulgence.* Gentle- neſſe, too much cocke- ring.

*Indulgencees.* Pardons.

*Induration.* A harde- ning.

*Induſtrie.* Diligence :

I 3 paine.

# I N

painefull endeauours.

*Industrious.* Diligent :  
painefull.

*Ineffable.* That which can-  
not be spoken, vnutterable.

*Inevitable.* That which  
cannot be auoyded.

*Inexorable.* Which can-  
not be intreated.

*Inexperience.* Want of ex-  
perience.

*Inexpiable.* So gricuous  
that one cannot make sa-  
tisfaction for it : vnnierci-  
full, deadly.

*Inexplicable.* Which  
cannot bee vnfolded, ope-  
ned or declared.

*Inextricable.* So confu-  
sed or difficult, that a man  
cannot winde himselfe out  
of it.

*Infallible.* Certaine : sure  
wherein one cannot bee  
deceiued,

*Infamous.* Lewd : ill spo-  
ken of, base, vile.

*Infatigable.* Vnwearyed.

*Infatuate.* To make foo-  
lish.

*Infecundity.* Vnfruitfulnes.

*Infelicitie.* Vnhappinesse.

*Inferior.* Lower, more base.

*Infernall.* Hellish, or be-  
longing to hell.

# I N

*Inferre.* To bring in by  
way of argument, to con-  
clude.

*Inference.* A bringing in,  
or concluding vpon some-  
what going before.

*Infestation.* A troubling,  
a molesting.

*Infinity.* Endlesnesse : vn-  
measurablenesse.

*Infrme.* Weake, feeble.

*Infixe.* To fasten : or  
sticke in.

*Inflammation.* An infla-  
ming : a hot angry swell-  
ing.

*Inflate.* To pusse vp : to  
make proude.

*Inflation.* A puffing vp :  
a swelling.

*Inflexible.* Very hard,  
which will not bend.

*Inflict.* To lay punish-  
ment, or some penaltie vp-  
on one.

*Influence.* A flowing in :  
most commonly it is ta-  
ken for the power which  
Planets and Stars haue in  
mouing of inferior things.

*Information.* An instructi-  
on, orgiuing one to vnder-  
stand.

*Infringe.* To breake : to  
transgresse.

*Infuse.*

# I N

*Infuse.* To poure in.

*Infusion.* A powring in. Also a liquor wherein any medicinable thing is layed warme to steepe, that the vertue thereof may passe into it : Physitions vse these infusions often, when they haue to deale with delicate persons, that wil not endure strong medicines.

*Ingenerable.* Which cannot be bred or begotten.

*Ingenious.* Witty : quicke conceited.

*Ingenuous.* Gentleman-like.

*Ingot.* A small masse or little wedge of fined gold.

*Ingrate.* Vnthankfull.

*Ingratitude.* Vnthankfulnessse.

*Ingredience.* A going in : or that which goeth into the making of a thing.

*Ingresse.* A going in.

*Ingroffe.* To buy vp all for himselfe : sometime to write a thing fayre in a booke.

*Ingrosser.* One that buyeth corn growing, or dead victuall, to sell againe : except it be by retaile, as vicuallers vse, or buying bar-

# I N

ly for Malt ; Oates for Oatmeale, oiles or spices.

*Ingulfe.* To drawne, to swallow vp.

*Ingurgitation.* A swelling or swallowing in.

*Inhabitable.* Which cannot be dwelled in.

*Inherent.* Cleauing too, or abiding in a thing.

*Inhibit.* To forbid.

*Inhibition.* A forbidding.

*Inhospitable.* Harbourles : not fit to entertaine one.

*Inhumane.* Cruel, vnmanlike, vnciuill.

*Inhume.* To bury.

*Inhumanitie.* Cruelty, vnmanlike behauiour.

*Iniection.* A liquor which Surgeons doe squirt into a deepe wound.

*Inimitable.* Which cannot be followed.

*Iniunction.* An inioyning or commanding one to do a thing.

*Inmate.* Naturall.

*Inmanigable.* That which cannot be sayled vpon.

*Innouate.* To make new.

*Innovation.* A making new : an alteration.

*Inobseruable.* Which cannot be obserued or marked

*Inoculate.* To graffe a bud, by cutting a round hole in the barke of another tree, and setting it on with clay.

*Inquisition.* A searching.

*Inquisitive.* Very desirous to know: searching or enquiring after a matter.

*Insatiable.* Which cannot bee satisfied or filled.

*Inscription.* A title or note written vpon any thing.

*Inseparable.* Vnsearchable: which cannot be perfectly found out.

*Insculpe.* To cut or carue in.

*Insensible.* Which cannot bee perceived: or one so foolish that he perceiue nothing.

*Insert.* To put in; to adde.

*Insertion.* A putting in.

*Insinuate.* To put any thing into ones mind cunningly and closely: also by little and little to creepe into ones fauour.

*Insinuation.* A cunning speech to creepe into ones fauour.

*Insist.* To continue or abide.

*Insition.* Grafting.

*Insociable.* Not apt to keepe company.

*Insolencie.* Pride.

*Insolent.* Proud, presumptuous: also strange and vnwonted.

*Insoluble.* That which cannot be loosed: vnanswerable.

*Inspection.* A looking in.

*Insersion.* A sprinkling.

*Inspire.* To breathe into; to put in ones minde.

*Inspiration.* An inward instruction or motion coming from God.

*Instance.* An example or similitude brought of a thing.

*Instant.* Very earnest: also quicknesse, speedinesse, present time.

*Inlaure.* To repayre or builde anew.

*Instigate.* To stirre vp: to prouoke.

*Instigation.* A stirring vp: a prouoking.

*Instinct.* A naturall inclination.

*Institute.* To ordaine; to appoint: sometime to teach and instruct.

*Insti-*

# I N

*Institution.* An appointment, an ordinance : sometime a teaching or instruction.

*Insult.* To vaunt proudly ouer one.

*Insultation.* A proud crowing ouer one.

*Insuperable.* Which cannot be ouercome.

*Insurrection.* A rising of many together in armes or disturbance of the peace.

*Integritie.* Soundnesse ; vpright dealing : honestie.

*Intellectuall.* Of, or belonging to the vnderstanding.

*Intelligence.* Knowledge, vnderstanding : sometime an Angell or heavenly spirit.

*Intelligent.* One that vnderstandeth.

*Intelligible.* Which may be vnderstood.

*Intewine.* Which listenneth well, and is earnestly bent to a thing.

*Intercede.* To step between, to intreate for one.

*Intercept.* To take by the way before it come to him to whom it was sent.

*Interception.* A taking of a thing by the way, to

# I N

the let or hinderance thereof.

*Intercesse.* See Interceed.

*Intercession.* An intreating in ones behalfe.

*Intercessor.* He that intreateth for another.

*Intercourse.* Passing or sending one to another.

*Interdict.* To forbid : to barre or keepe away.

*Interdiction.* A forbidding.

*Interest.* Right, or title : sometime profite made by vsurie.

*Interseere.* To knock the legs together in going.

*Interim.* In the meane while.

*Interior.* Inward.

*Interlace.* To ioyne withall, to mixe together.

*Interline.* To write betweene two written lines.

*Interlocution.* A speaking betweene.

*Interlude.* A Play, a Comedie.

*Intermission.* A leauing off for a time.

*Intermit.* To leane off for a time, to discontinue.

*Intermixe.* To mingle with other things.

*Internall.* Inward : verie

# I N

ry deerly esteemed, or familiar with one.

*Interpellation.* An interrupting or troubling one while he speaketh.

*Interpose.* To put between, to step in between two: to busie himselfe where hee needeth not.

*Interposition.* A putting betweene.

*Interre.* To bury.

*Interregne.* The space of time between the old king and the new.

*Interrogation.* An asking a question.

*Interrogative.* Which asketh a question.

*Interrogatorie.* Asking of a question: a demand.

*Interrupt.* To breake betweene, to trouble one as he is speaking.

*Interruption.* A breaking off: a troubling.

*Inveruall.* A distance of time or place.

*Intestate.* That dyeth without making any testament or will.

*Intestine.* Bred in the bowels: Intestine warre: Ciuill warre.

*Intimate.* To signifie, or

# I N

touch a matter closely.

*Intimation.* A cunning or close signifying of a matter

*Intire.* Whole, sound, perfect.

*Intolerable.* Which cannot be endured.

*Intoxicate.* To bewitch, to amaze, or extremely dull ones spirit.

*Intractable.* Stubborne, which cannot bee ordered or handled.

\* *Inresse.* Lying.

*Intricate.* Wrapped, entangled, hard to bee understood.

*Intrinsicall.* Inward.

*Introduit.* To leade or guide in.

*Introduction.* That which leadeth or directeth one.

*Inrude.* To thrust boldly in:

*Intrusion.* A thrusting in, properly into a void tenement, whereto one hath no right.

*Inuade.* To set vpon: to assault.

*Inualiditie.* Weakenesse, want of strength.

*Inuasion.* A setting vpon: an assault.

*Inuesting.* A sharp speech made



# I N

made in ones disgrace.

*Inueigh.* To speak bitterly against one.

*Inueigle.* To allure, to entice.

*Inueloped.* Wrapped, couered.

*Inuentorie.* A writting of the quality and value of a mans goods.

*Inuersion.* A turning in, or a turning vpside downe.

*Inuert.* To turne contrarie to right forme.

*Inuest.* To clothe.

*Inueterate.* Old, auncient.

*Inuincible.* Which cannot be conquered.

*Inuiolate.* Safe, whole, not wronged or broken.

*Inuisible.* Which cannot be seene.

*Inuite.* To request, to bid to a feast.

*Inundation.* An ouerflowing of water.

*Inuocate.* To call vpon.

*Inuocation.* A calling vpon.

*Inuolue.* To route vp in a thing to couer.

*Inuulnerable.* Which cannot be wounded.

*Iocund.* Merrie, plea-

# I R

sant.

*Ioynture.* Lands or Tenements which a man assureth vnto his Wife, for terme of her life, or otherwise, in respect of his marrying her.

\* *Ioleyning.* Ioyfull.

\* *Ionglerie.* Iugling.

*Iorniall.* Noble, excellent, alio lively, pleasant, and merrie.

*Ioyeux.* Ioyfull.

*Irasible.* Which hath power to be angry.

*Iris.* The Rainebow.

*Ironie.* A speaking by contraries, as in calling blacke, white.

*Ironieall.* That which is spoken in iest or mockingly; contrarie to his meaning that speaketh it.

*Irradiation.* A shining vpon.

*Irrationall.* Vnmeasurable.

*Irrefragable.* Vndamiable.

*Irregular.* Contrarie to rule: somtime it signifieth one not capable of holic orders.

*Irregularitie.* A going out of

of right rule. In the olde Canon Law it is taken for any impediment, which hindereth a man from taking holy Orders. As if he be base borne, or notoriouslie defamed of any notable crime, or be maimed or much deformed, or haue consented to procure apothers death, with diuers other impediments too long to be rehearsed in this place.

*Irremediable.* Which cannot be remedied.

*Irreparable.* Which cannot be repaired.

*Irreprehensible.* Which cannot be reprobued.

*Irresolute.* Not fully resolved: vncertaine.

*Irreuable.* Which cannot bee called backe againe.

*Irrision.* A mocking.

*Irritate.* To prouoke: to moue to anger.

*Irritation.* A prouoking.

*Irruption.* A breaking into.

*Isthmos.* A narrow part of a Country between two seas.

*Iterate.* To repeat or do

againe.

*Iteration.* A doing again, a doing twice.

\* *Iub.* A bottle,

*Iubilation.* A great shout for ioy, a great reioycing.

*Iubilie.* A publike reioycing or a great shout for ioy. Among the Hebrewes every fiftieth yeare, was called the yeare of Iubilie; for then were bond-men of their owne Cotuntry made free, possessions returned againe to the first owners, neither was it lawfull to plant or sow any thing that yeare. Among Christians this solemnitie of keeping a yeare of Iubilie, was first instituted by Bonifacius the eight, in the yeare of our Lord 1300. who ordained that it should bee obserued every hundreth yeare. After this Clement the sixt, instituted it to be kept euerie fiftieth yeare. And lastly, Sixtus the fourth brought it to be celebrated every five and twentieth yeare, beginning it first in the yeare of our Lord God, 1475.

*Interea*

*Incunditie.* Pleasantnes, them.  
 mirth.

*Judaisme.* The religion  
 or beleefe of the Iewes.

*Judiciall.* Belonging to  
 iudgement: also wise, graue,  
 of great iudgement.

*\*Iudicious.* See Iudiciall.

*Iunibes.* Certaine plumbs  
 of Italy, solde here by A-  
 pothecaries. This fruite is  
 in colour white or red, in  
 fashion round or like an  
 olive, in tast sweete, hauing  
 a hard long stone like an  
 olive stone, but much lesse.  
 If these plumbes bee kept  
 long, they waxe drie, and  
 full of wrinkles. They are  
 temperate in heate and  
 colde, and are good a-  
 gainst the cough, roughnes  
 of the throate, and against  
 all exulcerations and in-  
 flammations of the kid-  
 neis and bladder: but be-  
 ing eaten for meate, they  
 are of hard digestion.

*Iulep.* A physcally cleere  
 drinke made of distilled  
 waters, and sugar, vsed to  
 coole the bodie, or quench  
 thirst in hot diseases: some-  
 time the *Iuleps* haue sirupes  
 or other mixtures put to

*Iuncture.* A ioynt, a ioy-  
 ning together.

*Isorie.* The Elephants  
 tooth; it is of a binding  
 nature, and the scraping  
 thereof is good against  
 sores, growing vnder the  
 rootes of the nayles.

*Iuridicall.* Of or apper-  
 taining to iudgement.

*Jurisdiction.* Lawfull au-  
 thoritie in any place.

*Iustification.* A iustify-  
 ing or making iust.

*\*Iwympled.* Muffled,

## K

*Kalends.* See Calends.

*Keels.* The bouome of  
 a ship.

*Keene.* Sharpe edged.

*Kell.* The caule about  
 the paunch of a Hart or  
 Stagge.

*\*Konnelling.* A brewers  
 vessell.

*\*Kepe.* It is sometimes  
 taken for care or regard.

*\*Keynard.* A micher, a  
 hedge-creeper.

*\*Kuchel.* A kinde of  
 cake.

*Kinsall.* A certaine  
 weight

weight of about an hundred.

*Kirat.* An Arabian word signifying the weight of three grames.

*Kurb.* Acquaintance.

*Kirkates.* The fruite of the athen tree: they are little narrow huskes hanging together in clusters, wherein is contained the seede of the ashe which is bitter. This prouoketh v-rine, and is sought by some for other purpose.

\* *Knarrie.* Stubbie.

*Knightservice.* An ancient tenure of lands, by which a man was bound to beare armes in warre, for the defence of the Realme.

## L

**L** *Ass.* A nette or gynne.

*Laborious.* Painfull, full of labour.

*Labyrinth.* An intricate building or place made with so many turnings and windings, that whosoever went into it,, could neuer get out without a perfect

guide, or a thred to direct him, the end of which threed must be ryed at the doore where he entred. Some heathen Princes bestowed infinite charge, to build such deuices in a stately forme. There were fowre principall labyrinths in the world. The first in Egypt, made for a sepulcher of one of their Kings, or (as some write) in honour of the sunne. The second in the Island of Candie, built at the commandement of King Minos, by the ingenious workeman *Dadalus*, who tooke his patterne, from that which he had seene in Egypt, the third in the Ile Lemnos, the fourth in Italy built by King *Porfenna*, of great square stones, for his owne sepulcher.

*Lacca.* A kinde of red gumme, brought out of Arabia, and solde heere by Apothecaries, good against diseases of the breast, and comfortable to the lyner.

*Laudanum.* A yellowish gumme, as some write;

not-

notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew, which falleth vpon a certaine herbe in Grece. *Ancien* sayth, it is taken hanging on the haire of Goats beards, that haue fed vpon that plant. It is hot and drie, and sweete of smell, if it be pure. It is often vsed in pomanders, and being annointed vpon the head with oyle of myrtles, it doth strengthen the skin, and keepeth haire from falling off.

*Laike*. A lay man.

*Laitie*. The estate or degree of a lay man, lay men.

*Lake*. A faire red colour vsed by painters.

*Laire*. The place where any Deere harboureth by day.

*Languishment*. A feebleness, a fainting.

*Langnor*. Feebleness, sickness, infirmities.

*Lapidarie*. One, that selleth or polisheth precious stones: a Jeweller.

*Lappise*. A terme vsed among hunters, when hounds open their mouthes in the string, or a grey-

hound in his course.

*Larch Turpentine*. A kind of Turpentine or rosen growing vpon the *Larch* tree in Italie, vsed often in oyntments and emplasters, to cleanse or heale wounds. It may be also taken inwardly with honic, and then it cleanseth the breast, looseth the belly, and expelleth the stone and grauell.

\* *Larson*. Robberie.

*Largeesse*. Liberality.

*Lasciuious*. Wanton, dishonest.

*Lasciuiousnesse*. Wantonnesse.

*Lassitude*. Wearinesse.

*Lastage*. Any heavy weight or ballast, layd in the bottome of ships to make them goe vpright: It is also a terme in the common law, which signifieth to be quite of a certaine payment in fautes and markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

*Latitude*. The breadth of any thing: in Astronomy it signifieth the distance, north, or southward, from the Equinoctiall line.

or

or the distance of the Pole  
from the Horizon.

*Latria.* Diuine honour.

*Laud.* Praise.

*Laudable.* Worthy of  
praise.

*Laureate.* Crowned with  
Laurell.

*Laurell.* The Bay tree,  
or a garland of Bayes.

\* *Laye.* A song.

\* *Leyuers.* Thongs of  
lether.

*Lazer.* A Lepper, a poore  
man full of sores and  
scabs.

*Lazule Stone.* A blewish  
greene stone of the kinde  
of marble, vsed sometime  
in physicke. It is in operati-  
on hot and drie, and being  
rightly prepared (accord-  
ing to an art knowne to  
Apothecaries) is good a-  
gainst melancholy diseases,  
and by cleansing the blood  
to preserve one from the  
leaprosie.

*League.* Truce, friend-  
ship, peace: sometimes it  
signifieth a space of three  
mile or thereabout.

*Leasing.* Lying.

*Lector.* A reader.

\* *Lectorat.* A Deske.

*Lecture.* A reading, a lec-  
son.

\* *Leede.* An olde name of  
the moneth of March.

*Leete.* A court or law-day  
holden commonly euery  
halfe yeare.

*Legacie.* Any thing gi-  
uen by ones will or testa-  
ment.

*Legall.* Of or belonging  
to the law.

*Legate.* An Embassadour.

*Legend.* A story of olde  
matters.

*Legible.* Which may be  
read.

*Legion.* An armie of men.  
The Romane *Legion* con-  
sisted of ten bands, wherof  
the first band conteyned  
1105. footemen, and 123.  
horsemen; in which band  
the Standard was alwayes  
carried. The other nine  
bands had euery one 555.  
footemen, and 66. horse-  
men; so that a *Legion* made  
vp the number of 6100.  
footemen, and 726. horse-  
men.

\* *Legisters* Lawyers.

*Legitimate.* Lawfull, law-  
fully begotten.

*Legnimation.* A making

L E

of one legetimate.

*Leuitie.* Gentlenes, mildnesse, mercie.

*Leuils.* A kind of small pulse growing in hot countries, round and flat, of colour sometimes blacke, sometimes white, & sometimes browne. Being boyled but once, they loose the belly, but at the second boyling in another water, they are of a binding nature, being then good to stop the bloody fluxe or any loosenesse of the bodie.

*Louiske.* A tree growing in diuers hot Countries, which beareth the notable Gumme called Malticke. The leaues and barke of this tree stop all loosenesse, and issues of blood whatsoever.

*Lessee.* He that taketh a lease.

*Lessee.* Dongue of a rauenous beast, as of a Beare, Bore, &c.

*Lessour.* He that letteth lands or tenements to another.

*Leithargie.* A disease contrarie to phrensie: for as

L E

phrensie is caused by hot humours inflaming the braine, so is a Lethargie by cold Phlegmaticke humours, oppressing the braine in such sort, that the Patient can doe nothing but sleepe, whereby he becommeth forgetfull, with losse (in a manner) of reason and all the senses of his body.

*Lethe.* A Poeticall word, signifying a feyned Riuer in hell, the water whereof being drunken, causeth forgetfulness of all that is past.

*Leucoma.* A fruite in India so called, much like vnto a Chestnut.

*Leueret.* A yong Hare.

\* *Leuesell.* A bush.

*Leuitie.* Lightnesse.

*Lexicon.* A Greek Dictionary for words.

*Liabie.* Subject to, belonging to.

\* *Liard.* Nimble, wilde.

*Libard.* A spotted wilde beast, the male of a Panther: See Panther.

*Libell.* A litle Booke: sometime a defamatorie scroll, or slanderous writing.

ting or inuectiue written against one, without any knowne name of the Author.

*Libertine.* One of loose life, or carelesse of Religion.

*Libidinous.* Lustfull, lecherous.

*Licentiate.* One that hath studied the Ciuill Law five yeeres.

*Licentious.* Loose, wanton.

*Licentiousnesse.* Too much libertie, loosenesse, wantonnesse.

*Lien.* In stead or place of another thing.

*Lignum Aloes.* See Aloes.

*Lignum vitæ.* See Guaiacum.

*Limit.* A bound or end. Also to set bounds.

*Limitation.* An appointing of bounds.

*Linell.* Downeright like a line.

*Lineament.* The forme, draught, or proportion of the body.

*Linguist.* One skillfull in languages.

*Lipthymie.* A fainting or

swounding, when the vitall spirits being suddenly oppressed, a man sinketh down, as if he were dead.

*Liquid.* Thin and moist.

*Liquefaction.* A melting.

*Liquefie.* To melt.

*Liquid Amber.* A sweete Rosin brought from the West Indies, comfortable to the braine, or any grieve proceeding from cold causes.

*Lizard.* A little beast much like our Euet, but without poyson, breeding in Italy & other hot countries. The dung of this beast is good to take away spots in the eye, & cleere the sight. And the head thereof being brused and laid to, draweth out thorns, or any thing sticking within the flesh.

*Litanies.* Prayers or supplications, so called of the Greeke verbe *Litaneuo*, which signifieth to beseech or entreat.

*Litargie.* The some that riseth from lead, when it is tried. It is cold of operation, and often vsed by Surge-



Surgeons in Oyntments and Plaisters, being of a gentle drying, cleansing, and binding nature. See *Lethargie*.

*Literature*. Learning : knowledge in bookes.

*Lisberlie*. Slothfull.

*Litigious*. Contentious, full of strife.

*Luurgie*. Publike seruice of the Church.

*Locall*. Of, or belonging to place.

*Locust*. A great Flye or Grasshopper with long legges, breeding in India, and other hot Countries.

There are two kindes of them : One with winges, not good to be eaten, and the other without winges, which the inhabitants vse for food.

\* *Lodemange*. Skill of nauigation.

*Lodestar*. A Starre that guideth one.

*Lodestone*. A stone of the colour of rusty iron, which hath an admirable vertue, not onelie to draw iron to it selfe, but also to make any iron, vpon which it is rubbed, to draw Iron also.

It is written notwithstanding, that beeing rubbed with the iuyce of Garlick, it cannot then draw Iron, as likewise if a Diamond bee laid close vnto it. This stone is found in the Indian Sea, and also in the Countrey of Trachonitis : It is of greatest vse in Nauigation, for by it Saylers finde out the certaine course of their voyage ; the needle (in their compasse) tempered herewith, still standing directlie toward the North and South.

*Logician*. One skilfull in Logicke.

*Logicke*. The art of reason.

*Loboc*. A physcally word ; It is a thicke strupe or other soft substance, which must not bee swallowed, but suffered to melt of it selfe in the mouth, that so it may gently slide downe, and thereby haue the more vertue against diseases of the breast, lungs and thoroate.

*Lone*. Lending : sometime single or solitarie.

L O

*Longanimitie.* Long sufferance or forbearance.

*Longitude.* The length of any thing : In Astronomy it signifieth the distance of any Star or Planet from the first degree of the signe *Aries*.

*Loquacitie.* Much talke, or babling.

\* *Lore.* Learning, knowledge.

*Lorimer.* One that maketh bits for bridles, and such like instruments.

\* *Lorrell.* A deuourer.

\* *Losell.* A lout, sometime a crastie fellow.

*Losenger.* A flatterer, a Lyar.

*Lotion.* A washing.

\* *Louke.* A fellow receiver.

*Lubricitie.* Slippernesse.

*Lucerns.* A beast almost as big as a Wolfe breeding in Muscota, and Ruscia, of colour betweene red and browne, mingled with blacke spots.

*Lucre.* Gaine, profit.

*Lunacie.* A disease wherein one is distracted in his wits, at certaine times of the Moone.

L R

*Lunacke.* Sicke of a Lunacie.

*Lupines.* A little flat Pulle almost like a small beane, but much lesse and bitter in taste. They be not very good meate, but are sometime vsed in Physicke against worms in children, and the decoction of them taketh away spots and freckles of the face.

\* *Lushbrough.* A base coine in the time of king *Edward* the third.

*Luster.* A shining or great brightness.

*Lutum.* Clay.

*Luxurie.* Riotousnesse, leacherie.

*Luxurious.* Riotous, wanton, lecherous.

*Lyncuris.* A bright shining stone, and sometimes of a dark yelow colour like Saffron. This stone groweth of the vrine of the beast *Lynx*, being congealed, which vrine the *Lynx* hideth (as *Plinie* writeth) because men should not find it. Some say it is good against the paine of the stomacke, yelow Iauundise, & loosenesse of the belly.

*Lynx.*

*Lynx.* A spotted beast like vnto a Wolfe, and hauing a very perfect sight. This beast breedeth cheefely in countries of the East, & is often found in the woods of Almaine & Schlaunia.

*Lyrike.* A Poet which maketh verses to be sung vnto the harp. The best of these Poets among the Grecians was *Pindarus*, and among the Latines, *Horace*.

M

*Macerate.* To steepe or soake in water; sometime to afflict or vexe. To make leane.

*Machil.* An Hebrew word; It signifieth the rich Robe of the Ephod, worn by the high Priest of the old law, hauing about the skirts therof 72. Pomegarnats of blew silke, purple & scarlet, and as many belles of gold between the round about.

*Machination.* A deuising or subtil contriuing of a matter.

*Machiinilian.* A politicke states man: a cunning Polititian, such as *Machinell* was.

*Macrologie.* Long and te-

dious talke.

*Maculate.* To blemish or blot.

*Madrigals.* A kind of Sonnets.

*Magician.* A cunning man: a Sorcerer, a great learned Clark, a Coniurer.

*Magike.* At first this word signified great learning or knowledge in the nature of things; now it is most commonly taken for inchantment and sorcerie.

*Magistracie.* The bearing of office: authoritie, rule, gouernment.

*Magnanimitie.* Great courage.

*Magnanimous.* Noble minded: one of great courage.

*Magnificence.* Sumptuousnesse: great port and state-linessse.

*Magnificent.* Sumptuous: honorable, stately.

*Magnifico.* Ah honorable personage.

*Magnitude.* Greatnesse.

*Mainpernours.* Those that are sureties for a man, and vndertake that he shall appeare at a certine day, before Iudges in a Court.

*Mameprise.* The bayling of a man out of prison, vpon securitie giuen, that hee shall be forth coming.

*Maior.* The greater or more auncient.

*Maladie.* A disease.

*Malcontent.* Not contented: ill pleased.

*Malédiction.* A cursing.

*Malfactor.* An euill doer.

*Maleuolent.* Ill minded: spitefull, enuious.

*Malignant.* Enuious, spitefull, mischeeuous.

*Maligne.* Spitefull: or to spite and hate.

*Malignitie.* Spitefulnesse: enuy, malice.

*Mammon.* An Assyrian word of the singular number, and Masculine Gender, as Saint Hierome affirmeth: It is interpreted riches.

*Manage.* To rule, order or handle a thing well.

*Mandate.* A commandement.

*Mandrachus.* See *Mandrake* following.

*Mandrake.* A strange hearbe, bearing yellowe round Apples. The roote

of this hearbe is great and white like a Radish roote, and is diuided into two or moe parts, growing often almost like to the legges of a man. This roote, especially the barke thereof, is extremely cold and drie, euen to the fourth degree: It is therefore very dangerous to receive inwardly, for that the least quantitie too much, will quicklie kill one. Surgeons vse to steepe this roote in VVine, and giue it to bee drunken of such as they must cut, sawe, or burne in any part, for the cold operation thereof causeth sleepe, and maketh the body insensible for a time.

*Manna.* In holy Scripture it signifieth a delicate food, which God sent from heaven to the Israelites, in manner of a dew, white and somewhat like Coriander seed: with which the Israelites liued fortie yeares in the Wilderness, till they came to the borders of the land of Canaan. At the first sending

sending hereof, the people were in such admiration, that they said to each other, *Mannin*? viz. What is this? Which seemeth to be the cause, why it was after called Manna. In Physicke it is taken for a kinde of dew, which falling in hot countreyes vpon trees, doth there congeale, almost like to crummes of whitebread, and is gathered & choicely kept, as a gentle purger of choler.

*Mansion*. A tarying or abiding: also a dwelling house.

*Manfuetude*. Gentlenes: mildenesse.

*Manuall*. Handy: or that which may be caryed in the hand.

*Manumission*. A making one free from bondage.

*Manumitte*. To make a slave or bondman free, which was in olde time thus. The lord of the slave holding him by the head, arme, or other part, saide before witnesse, I will that this man goe free, and in so saying, shoued him

forward out of his hand.

*Manure*. To till, to dresse land.

*Manuscript*. A handwriting: a written booke.

*Marchasite*. A stone partipating with the nature of some mettall, yet in so small quantity, that the mettall cannot be melted from it, but will vapour away in smoake, the stone turning to ashes. These Marchasites are commonly in colour like to the mettall mixed with them; whether it bee golde, silver, brasse, or any other. Some affirme a Marchasite to be any stone out of which, fire may be stricken.

*Marches*. The boundes, or limits lying betweene two countreyes, commonly betweene Wales and England, or betweene England and Scotland.

*Marchionesse*. A great Lady: a Wife to a Marquesse.

*Marcionists*. Olde condemned Heretikes, so called of their first master *Marcion*, a stoicke Philosopher,

pher, who held a detestable opinion that Christ was not the Sonne of God.

*Margarites.* Litle pearles found in the shell fish, especially in Oisters, whereof some haue holes in them, and some haue none. The best are brought out of India, yet they are also found in our English Seas, as also in the Flemish and Almaine, and the fairest Margariths grow in yong shels. Some write that in Thunder, the Oisters doe cast them vp, as it were in way of abortion, which is the cause that they are often found in the sandes. They are sometimes vsed by Physitiōs in cordiall confections, for they comfort the spirits, and are therefore good against swooundings, hauing vertue also in them to stoppe issues of blood, or any loosenesse of the body.

*Margent.* A brimme, or border.

*Marginall.* Written in the Margent.

*Marine.* Belonging to the Sea.

*Maritall.* Husbandlike.

*Maritime.* Bordring neere the Sea.

*Marte.* A great faire or Market.

*Martiall.* Warlike.

*Martyr.* A witnesse: one that dyeth for the testimony of a good conscience.

*Martyrdome.* A suffering of death or grievous torment for constant persecution in true religion.

*Martyrologie.* A historie of the death of Martyres. A booke of the memorie of Martyres.

*Massacre.* A great slaughter or murder of many people together.

*Masculine.* Of the male kinde.

*Masticke.* A white and cleere Gumme, of a sweet sauour. This Gum groweth on the Lentiske tree, especially in the Iland *Chios*. It is temperate in heat, and of a dry binding nature; wherfore it strengtheneth the stomacke, stayeth vomiting, and stop-

**M A**

stoppereth any issue of blood. Some doe vse to rub their teeth herewith, as well to whiten them, as to fasten such as bee loose.

*Masuerco.* An herbe in India, of great vertue to heale wounds.

*Materiall.* Which hath matter or substance in it.

*Maternall.* Motherly.

*Mathematician.* One skilfull in the Mathematickes: sometime it is taken in a worse sense, for one that superstitiously casteth mens natiuities, or vndertaketh to find things lost, or foretell what is to come.

*Mathematickes.* A terme applied to such arts, as treat onely of quantities imaginarily abstracted frō bodies. The arts commonly so called, are Arithmetick, musicke, Geometry, Geography, Astronomie, Cosmography, and Astrology.

*Matrimoniall.* Belonging to Matrimony or Wedlocke.

**M E**

*Matrice.* The wombe or place of conception.

*Matrone.* A graue motherly woman.

*Mature.* Ripe.

*Matutitie.* Ripenesse.

*Matutine.* Of or belonging to the morning.

*Maugre.* In despite of ones heart: whether one will or no.

*Maxime.* A principall matter, a maine point, a generall rule.

*Maze.* An astonishment: sometime a device like a labyrinth made in some gardens in manner of a knot, out of which a man canot get easily, if he once enter in.

*Maxar.* A broad flat standing cuppe to drinke in: There is also a kinde of small Cherries so called.

*Mecenas.* It was the proper name of a noble Roman, who being in great fauour with *Augustus* the Emperour, was a speciall friend to the Poets *Virgill* and *Horace*, and generally a supporter of all learned men: wherefore sometime a great

a great friend or patron is called a *Mecenas*.

*Mechanicall*. Of or belonging to handicrafts.

*Mechowacan*. A whitish roote brought out of India, called by some Indian or white Rubarbe. It is hot in the first, and dry in the second degree, and purgeth all humours of what kinde soeuer with much ease. It cleanseth and comforteth the liuer and all the inward parts.

*Mediate*. To deale betwene two, to make meanes of agreement, as an indifferēt party to both.

*Mediation*. A meanes of agreement by a friend to both parties.

*Mediator*. He that maketh meanes or speaketh for another.

*Medicable*. Which may be healed.

*Medicament*. A medicine.

*Mediocrisie*. A meane, a measure.

*Mediterranean Sea*. A sea which diuideth Europe from Africa.

*Megafine*. A storehouse for warre.

*Melancholy*. One of the fowre humours in the body, the grossest of al other, which if it abound too much, causeth heauinesse and sadnesse of minde.

*Melioritie*. A bettering.

*Mellifluous*. Sweet as honny.

*Membrane*. The vpmost thin skin in any part of the body.

*Memorable*. That which is worthy of remembrance.

*Memorandum*. A terme often vsed, when we write of a thing which we would remember.

*Memorial*. that which putteth one in remembrance.

*Mendicitie*. Beggerie.

*Meninges*. Thinne skins in which the braine is contained. There are two such skinnes: one called by Phisitians, *Dura mater*, which is the stronger of the two, and next vnto the scull. The other named *Pia mater*, is within this first, being more tender and fine, and close wrapping the braine it selfe. If any of these skinnes bee

wonn.



M E

wounded, it causeth speedy death.

*Menstruous.* Which hath vpon her the monthly courses, or which belongeth to them.

*Mensuration.* A measuring.

*Mentall.* That which is only thought in the mind.

*Mercuriary.* A hireling: one that worketh for hire.

*Mercurian.* Eloquent as Mercury was.

*Meridian.* Of or belonging to noone day, or the South part of the world.

*Merit.* Desert, or to deserve.

*Meritorious.* Which doth much deserve.

*Messias.* The same in Hebrew, that Christ is in Greeke: to wit, Anointed. Our Lord and Saviour is often so called.

*Metamorphise.* To change the outward shape.

*Metamorphosis.* A change from one shape to another.

*Metaphore.* The changing of a word, from the naturall sense, into another sense like to it: as in

M E

saying, *Couetousnesse is the roote of all euill*: Where the word Root, is called a Metaphore, because it signifieth, the cause and beginning of all euill, euen as a root is the cause, from whence a Plante springeth.

*Metaphoricall.* Spoken by a Metaphore.

*Metaphysikes.* Arts which lifting themselves about the changeable nature of things, doe consider of such as doe subliste in their owne essence, not subiect to any alteration; so that the Metaphysikes dealeth onely with incorporall, and euermlasting things; and in this sense schoole Diuinitie is the highest part of the Metaphysikes, being chiefly occupied in contemplatory knowledge of God, angels, and soules of men.

*Metecore.* Any imperfect mixt substance ingendred in the aire; as raine, snow, haile, thunder, lightening, blazing starres, cloudes, and winde: all which are made of vapours

pours or exhalations drawn vp from the earth and Sea, by attractiue vertue of the Sunne.

*Meter.* Measure, or a verse made by measure.

*Method.* A direct way, to teach or doe any thing.

*Metonymie.* A figure in speaking, when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or contrarily.

*Metropolitan.* The chiefe or mother city: An Archbishop.

*Microcosmus.* It properly signifieth a little world. This terme is sometime applyed to man, who is therefore called a *Microcosmus* or little world, because his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soule to the blessed Angels, seemeth to signifie, that man is as it were a little world, and that the whole world doeth resemble a great man.

*Mudriffe.* A sinewie skin passing ouerthwarte in mans body, which diuideth the heart and lungs,

from the stomacke, guttes, and liuer, lest the vitall parts should be offended with any ill vapour coming from them.

*Migraine.* A disease coming by fits, either in the right or left side of the head; caused by distemperate humours or vapours, brought thither from the veines or arteries at certaine times.

*Militant.* Warring or which is in warfare.

*Militarie.* Warlike: or belonging to Warre.

*Mimicall.* That which belongeth to scoffing behaviour, or wanton gesture.

*Mimicke.* A wanton iester, a counterfet foole.

*Minatorie.* Threatening.

*Minerall.* Mettall or any thing digged out of the earth.

*Miniature.* A small proportion: a little figure.

*Mimner.* A fine white Furre made of the bellies of Squirrils: some say it is the skinne of a little white Vermin, breeding in *Musconia*.

*Mimor.*

*Minor.* The lesser, the best is that which groweth  
younger. vpon an oake, and the

*Minoritie.* A mans time leaues and fruit hereof are  
before he be of full age in good to soften and ripen  
the law, to dispose of his any colde hard swellings.

*Minotaure.* A poetick *Misy.* A kind of yellow  
monster, halfe like a man, copperas, shining like gold,  
halfe like a Bull. brought out of Egypt and  
This monster was kept in the the Ile of Cyprus: It is of  
Labyrinth of Candie, and a fretting burning nature,  
and fedde with mans flesh, as the common copper-  
where at last he was slaine ras is.

*Minotaur.* A great con-  
fession like treacle, inuen-  
ted by King *Mithridates*,  
*Miscreant.* An infidell, a from whome it taketh the  
false beleueer. name. It is of singular ver-  
tye against poison, and

*Misprison.* An offence hath so many and strong  
inclinable to fellonie or simples in it, that it ought  
treason, but not so capitall, not to be taken inwardly  
as fellonie or treason is; before it be aboue sixe  
in which the offendour moneths olde.

*Mitigate.* To assuage or  
shall be punished by fine, pacifie.  
losse of goods, forfeite of  
lands, during his life, or  
perpetuall imprisonment, *Mitigation.* A pacifying,  
according to the quality of an asswaging.

*Mission.* A sending. *Mittimus.* A warrant  
made to conuey an offen-  
dour to prison.

*Mistleden.* A mingling. *Mobilitie.* Aptnes to  
hath slender branches, and moue.  
greene thicke leaues, grow-  
ing neuer vpon the ground *Moderate.* Measurable,  
but vpon other trees. The temperate, also to gouerne  
or

or temper with discretion. thing.

*Moderation.* A due proportion, temperance, good discretion.

*Moderator.* A discreet gouernour, he that keepeth both parties from beeing too extreame.

*Moderne.* Liuing now in our age.

*Modicum.* A little, a poore pittance.

*Modulation.* A pleasant tuning or sweete singing.

*Modwall.* A bird which destroyeth bees.

*Morie.* Halfe.

*Moleboute.* A great fish which maketh a grunting noyse when he is taken.

*Molestation.* A troubling.

*Mollifie.* To make soft.

*Mollification.* A making soft.

*Molech.* The name of an Idoll, in the vally of *Ennon*, in the tribe of *Beniamin*, to which the Israelites did abominably offer their children, in sacrifice of fire. This Idoll was made in the likenesse of a Calfe.

*Moment.* A minute, a very little time, sometime the valew or weight of a

*Momentarie.* Of short continuance, which lasteth a very little while.

*Monarch.* A King or Prince that ruleth alone, without any equall.

*Monarchie.* The rule of one Prince alone, or a countrey so gouerned.

*Monasterie.* A religious house of Monkes.

*Monasticall.* Solitarie, belonging to a Monasterie.

*Monition.* A warning.

*Monologic.* A speaking still of one thing, a long tale of one matter.

*Monomachie.* A single fight betweene two, hand to hand.

*Monopolie.* When a man doth ingrosse or get commodities into his hands, in such fashion that none can sell them, or gaine by them but himselfe.

*Moore.* To argue or reason a case in law.

*Morall.* Of or belonging to good manners: some time one of good behaviour: sometimes the meaning of a fable.

*Moralitie.* Goodnesse of man.

manners, ciuilitie.

*Morgage.* To lay house or land to pawne, in such sort that they are forfeit, if the money be not repayed at a certaine time.

*Morositie.* Frowardnesse, waywardnesse.

*Morpheus.* Sleepe, or the God of sleepe.

*Mortifie.* To kill: sometime to tame, to breake the courage, or take away ones delight.

*Mortification.* A killing, a pulling away, of ones pleasure.

*Mortmaine.* A terme in the Law, when lands were giuen to a house of religion, or to a company corporate by the Kings grant; for then such land is said to come into Mortmaine, that is, a dead hand, and by a statute, the King or Lord of whom it is holden may enter into it.

*Mortuarie.* A payment due in some places for the buriall of the dead: which is foure shillings and foure pence, where the goods of the deceased party are aboue the valew of twentie

nobles, and vnder thirtie poundes: fixe shillings and eight pence, where the goods exceede thirtie poundes; and ten shillings where the goods amount aboue the valew of threescore poundes.

*Mosaicall.* A cunning kinde of painting, which seemeth to bee embossed and grauen in some places.

*Mother.* A disease in women, when the wombe riseth with paine vpward. In this disease the smelling to all sweet saouours is harmefull, as contrarily the smelling to al strong loathsome saouours, profitable.

*Motion.* A moouing from place to place, or the moouing of a matter to haue it considered of.

*Motive.* A cause moouing one to any thing.

*Morre.* A word, or short sentence.

*Mounsbauke.* A base deceitfull merchant (especially of Apothecaries drugs) that with impudent lying doth for the most part sell counterfeite stufte to the common people.

*Mug.*

*Mugger.* See Gather-  
bag.

*Mulſt.* A fine or penal-  
ty layd on one.

*Mullet.* A kinde of deyn-  
ry fiſh: it is alſo a tearme in  
heraldrie, which ſignifieth  
a ſpot deſcending from  
high, and deuided into five  
corners or ends out of one  
drop.

*Mumia.* A thing like  
pitch, ſolde by Apotheca-  
ries. Some affirme it is ta-  
ken out of olde Toombes,  
being a corrupted hu-mour  
that droppeth there from  
embalmed bodies: others  
ſay it is made of mans fleſh  
boyled in pitch. It is hot in  
the ſecond degree, and  
good againſt all bruifings,  
ſpitting of bloud, and di-  
uerſe other diſeaſes.

*Mundane.* Worldly.

*Mundiſe.* To make  
cleane.

*Mundification.* A making  
cleane.

*Municipall.* Of or be-  
longing to the ſtate of a  
Free-man or Burgeſſe of a  
Citty.

*Muniſcence.* Liberality.

*Muniſcent.* Liberal, boun-

tiſfull.

*Munition.* Great Ordi-  
nance for the warre, great  
ſhot.

*Muſcle.* In phyſicke it  
ſignifieth a knitting toge-  
ther of fleſh with veines,  
arteries and ſinnewes, ſer-  
uing ſpecially for the moti-  
on of ſome part of the bo-  
dy, by reaſon of ſinnewes  
in it.

*Muſes.* The feyned god-  
deſſes of poetry, and mu-  
ſicke, which were nine in  
number and daughters vn-  
to *Iupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*:  
Their names were *Clein*,  
*Melpomene*, *Thalia*, *Euterpe*,  
*Terſiſchore*, *Erato*, *Calliope*,  
*Vrania* and *Polymnia*.

*Muſke.* It is brought out  
of India and other hot  
countries, taken there from  
a beaſt like a Roe, ſauing  
that it hath two crooked  
teeth bending inward like  
two hornes; within which  
beaſt the muſke groweth,  
conteyned in a litle bag or  
bladder. It is comfortable  
to the heart and braine, by  
reaſon of the ſweete ſmell  
thereof; beeing hot and  
dry in operation: and it  
con-

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Y

conueyeth the vertues these purgeth choler,  
of diuerse medicines, to the second melancholy  
those the two principall lie, and the three last  
parts.

*Mutation.* A change.

*Mute.* Dumb.

*Mutable.* Changeable.

*Mutinie.* Changeableness.

*Mutine.* An vprore: a troublesome assembly of people together.

*Mutinous.* Apt to breed quarrels, or discord among the people.

*Mutuell.* That which passeth one from another.

*Mutulate.* To maime, cut off, or make lame.

*Muzzole.* A ring or band of yron, to come ouer a horses nose.

*Myrobalans.* A fruite growing in Egypt and Syria, like Plummes, or Damsens. There are fve kinde hereof, distinguished by these names, *Citrina*, *Jnda*, *Cepula*, *Emblia*, and *Bellirica*. They are colde in operation, and comfortable to nature; The first of

these purgeth choler, the second melancholy, and the three last steame.

*Myrrbe.* A Gumme brought out of Arabia, and Assyria, of colour betweene white and red, It is hotte and drie in the second degree, or as some write in the third, and is often vsed in Physicke, being of an opening, cleansing, and dissolving nature. Poets feine that Myrrhe, first came by reason of a kings daughter, named *Myrrha*, who for a grieuous crime committed, was by the Gods turned into a little Tree, out of the branches wherof this Gumme still droppeth in manner of teares, as a token of her repentant sorrow.

*Myrtle.* A little lowe Tree growing in some hotte countreyes, hauing small darke leaues, and bearing berries, which are of a binding nature, good to stop any issue of blood. This myrtle is a

I. tender

# N A

tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to bee worne of the Roman captaines garland-wise in triumph, when they had obtained any victory, without slaughter of men: Poets consecrated this Tree to *Venus*.

*Myster*. Vnknowne: strange.

*Mysticall*. Darke, which hath a mystery in it.

*Mysterious*. Darke spoken in a mystery, hard to vnderstand.

# N

*Nadir*. That point in the heauens which is direct vnder our feet.

*Naiades*. The water Nymphes.

*Napierie*. Linnen for the Table.

*Narcoticall*. That which hath power to prouoke sleepe, or to make the body insensible.

\* *Narie*. Neerer.

*Narration*. A declaration of the matter whereof

# N A

one purposeth to speake, A report, a discourse.

*Nature*. Naturall: The place where one was borne.

*Naturalize*. To make naturall.

*Nave*. The middle part of a wheele.

*Nauigable*. Any water where ships may saile.

*Nauigation*. A sailing by Sea.

*Nauigator*. A Sayler: a Marriner.

*Nazarene*. In Hebrew it signifieth a man separated or diuided. The Iewes so called those that had vowed themselves for some time to God: And these Nazarites, while their vow lasted, were to abstaine from wine and Grapes, either greene or dry, and generally from all whatsoeuer came from the vine tree, or might make a man drunke. They also cut not their haire, but suffered it still to grow, and obserued diuers other ceremonies. The date of their vowe being expired, they presented themselves to the



the Priest, who offered a sacrifice for them; and then was the Nazarites haire cutte, and burnt with the sacrifice. After which time it was lawfull, for the Nazarites to drinke wine as before.

*Necromancy.* See Diuination.

*Nectar.* Poets faine it to be a delicate pleasant liquor, which the gods vsed to drinke.

*Nefarious.* Very wicked.

*Negation.* A denying.

*Negative.* A denyall, or that which denyeth.

*Negotiate.* To trafike in merchandise: to follow much businesse.

*Negotiation.* A buying and selling: a trafike of merchandise.

*Neophyte.* Any thing lately planted or set: wherefore it is often taken for one, who is newly conuerted to the faith: a nouice, or young learner.

*Nerue.* A sinnew.

*Neuter.* Neither on the one side, nor the other.

An indifferent partie.

*Neutralitie.* A retchlesse beeing on neither side.

*Nicotiane.* The herbe Tobacco, so called of a French mans name who first brought the knowledge of this Herbe into Fraunce.

*Niese.* In our common Law, it signifieth a bond woman.

*Niter.* A substance like Salt, but sometime of a light red colour. It is hot and dry, of a strong fretting nature: some take it to be salt Peter.

*Nobilitate.* To make Noble.

*Noceat.* Hurtfull.

*Nocturne.* Psalmes and Prayers vsed at certaine houres of the night.

*Nocturnall.* Belonging to the night.

*Nolimetangere.* A disease by some so called. It is a peece of flesh growing in the nostrill, in such sort that it often stoppeth the winde.

*Nombrill.* In Heraldry it signifieth the lower part

of a fuchion which is di-  
uided by the breadth, into  
three euen parts.

*Nominate.* To name, to  
appoint.

*Nomination.* A naming.

*Nonage.* A childes age,  
vnder 21. yeares old.

*Nonresidencies.* Vnlawfull  
absence from the place of  
ones charge.

*Nonresident.* Absent from  
his charge, or where hee  
ought to dwell.

*Nones.* In March, May,  
Iulie, and October, they  
are the fixe dayes, next  
following the first day:  
In other moneths, they are  
the foure dayes next after  
the first; but the last of  
these dayes is properly cal-  
led *Nones*, and the other  
reckoned backward ac-  
cording to the number  
distant from the *Nones*; as  
the third, fourth, or fift  
*Nones*. They are called  
*Nones*, because they are iust  
nine dayes before the *Ides*.  
*Nonplus.* No more, a  
terme sometime vsed, when  
a man can speake no fur-

ther, or make no answer to  
an obiection.

*Non suite.* The letting  
of a suite fall.

*Norroy.* One of the He-  
rauldes, hauing the same  
authoritie beyond Trent  
northward, that *Clarentius*  
hath from Trent south-  
ward.

*Notice.* Knowledge.

*Notifie.* To make  
knowne.

*Nouelrie.* Newes, a new  
matter.

*Nonice.* A young lear-  
ner, one that hath no expe-  
rience.

*Nonisie.* Newnesse.

*Nullifidian.* Of no hone-  
stie, of no religion.

*Nullitie.* Nothing.

*Numeration.* A number-  
ing.

*Nuncupation.* A na-  
ming.

*Nuptiall.* Of or belon-  
ging to marriage.

*Nutrimēt.* Nourish-  
ment.

*Nutritiue.* Which nour-  
isheth.

*Nymphe.* A Virgine, a  
faire young Maide.

O

B

O

B

O

**O***bdurate.* To harden, also hard, or vnrelenting.

*Obduration.* A hardening.

*Obeliske.* A great square stone, broad beneath, and rising of an admirable hight, maller and smaller, toward the topp. There were diuers of these Obeliskes in Egypt, consecrated in honour of the Sunne: whereof foure were principall erected by King *Sochis*, of two hundred and fortie yards high: In time of the Roman Emperours, many Obeliskes were likewise set at Rome.

*Obiect.* That which is placed before ones eyes, or the thing that one laboureth to attaine.

*Obiection.* A laying to ones charge.

*Obiurgate.* To chide, to reprove sharply.

*Obiurgation.* A chiding.

*Oblation.* A sacrifice, an

offering.

*Oblige.* To binde.

*Oblique.* Crooked: o-  
uerthwart.

*Obliquitie.* Crooked-  
nesse.

*Obliterate.* To blot out.

*Oblivion.* Forgetfulness.

*Oblivious.* Forgetfull.

*Obloquie.* Slander: euill  
report.

*Obnoxious.* Subiect to  
danger.

*Obscene.* Filthy, abhomi-  
nable, dishonest.

*Obscenity.* Filthy talke.

*Obscure.* Darke.

*Obscuritie.* Darkenesse.

*Obsecrate.* To intreate:  
to beseech.

*Obsecration.* A besee-  
ching.

*Obsequie.* A Funerall:  
a solemne buryall.

*Obsequious.* Dutifull:  
diligent, seruiceable.

*Observance.* Diligent  
heede, or attendance.

*Observant.* Dutifully  
watching, diligent.

*Obsesse.* To beseege: or  
compass about: A man  
is said to be obsest, when  
an euill spirit followeth  
him, troubling him diuers

L 3 times

times and seeking oportu-  
nity to enter into him.

*Obsole.* Olde, stale,  
growne out of vse.

*Obstacle.* A hinderance or  
lette.

*Obstruction.* A stopping,  
commonly in the bo-  
die.

*Obtestation.* A beseech-  
ing.

*Obviation.* A slander-  
ing behind ones backe.

*Obtrude.* To thrust forth,  
to cast vpon one.

*Obtuse.* Dull; blunt.

*Occidentall.* Of or belong-  
ing to the West.

*Occurre.* To come in the  
way: to meete with one.

*Occurrent.* That which  
happeneth or commeth in  
the way.

*Ocean.* The vniuersall  
maine Sea, compassing  
the greater part of the  
earth.

*Oilanes.* Eight dayes  
next after some principall  
feasts of the yeare.

*Ode.* A song.

*Odious.* Hatefull.

*Odour.* A sweet smell.

*Odoriferous.* Sweet smell-  
ing.

*Oeconomie.* The know-  
ledge of well ordering  
matters belonging to  
houhold.

*Oeconomically.* Of or be-  
longing to houhold.

*Occumenicall.* Vniuersall:  
generall.

*Oedeme.* A waterish swell-  
ing, in the body without  
paine, caused by some fleg-  
maticke or vaporious hu-  
mour, and leauing a hol-  
low dent or pit therein, if  
one presse it downe with  
the finger.

*Offensive.* Which offen-  
deth.

*Officious.* Seruiceable:  
willing to please.

*Officiall.* An Officer.

*Olibanum.* The right  
frankincense, which is a  
Gumme, growing in Ara-  
bia; whereof there are two  
kinds: the small or  
smaller frankincense, and  
the male, the greater,  
whiter, and stronger: of  
which *Vergill* speaketh:  
*Eslog.* 8. *Burne Vervaine*  
*faste, and strong male*  
*frankincense.* It is hotte  
and dry, good for per-  
fumes to correct infecti-

ous ayre, and to be put in plaisters for green wounds. The weight of two or three Wheate cornes swallowed downe, doth helpe digestion, and maketh the breath sweete. Where note that the right *Olibanum* or Frankincense will burne like a candle, and that which is counterfeit consume away in smoake.

*Oligarchie.* A common wealth where a few principall persons gouerne al the rest.

*Olympicke games.* Solenne games of running, riding, wrastling, and other feeres of actiuitie, kept every fift yeare on a high hill in Greece, called Olympus. The reward to those that ouercame in these trials, was nothing but a Garland of Oliue branches, least couetousnesse, rather than vertue should make men strue for victorie: which was the cause that *Tigranes* Sonne of *Artabanus*, seruing in the huge army of King *Xerxes*, who then inuaded Greece, said to *Mardonius*,

who had perswaded the King to that enterprize; against what a people haue you brought vs to fight, that more esteeme honour than money? Thinking it impossible to ouercome such Nations as were so affected.

*Omen.* A hausinging.

*Ominous.* Hausinging: that which signifieth som good or bad lucke to ensue.

*Omission.* A letting slip: a leauing vndone.

*Omit.* To forbear: to leaue vndone.

*Omnipotence.* Almightinesse.

*Omnipotent.* Almightie.

*Omniregencie.* The hauing all authoritie in ones owne hands.

*Ouerate.* To burden or ouercharge.

*Onyx.* A precious stone found in the Mountaines of Arabia, of the colour of a mans naile. Some write, that it is congealed of a iuyce dropping from a tree called *Onycha*, which is the cause that it smelleth sweet being cast into the fire, as also that it is often found

with diuers pictures in it, being easily therein fashioned, before the stone bee thoroughly hardened.

*Opall.* A precious stone of diuers colours, wherein appeareth the fierie shining of the Carbuncle, the purple colour of the Amethyst, and the Greene shew of the Emerald, very strangely mixed together.

*Operate.* To worke.

*Operatine.* Which worketh, or hath power to worke.

*Ophthalmie.* An inflammation of the ouer skinn of the eye, caused by hot fretting humours flowing thither.

*Opionate.* Bent to his own opinion: selfewilled.

*Opium.* The iuice of black Poppie, sold dry by Apothecaries. It is sometime vsed in Physicke to make one sleepe, or to asswage excessive paine; but then it must be mixed with other things, and given with great discretion; for taken alone it will cast one into a deadlie sleepe; being cold and dry in the fourth

degree.

*Opobalsamum.* See Balm.

*Opopanax.* A sappe or liquor flowing in some hot Countries out of a Plant called *Panax*. It is brought hither dry, being of a yellow colour on the outside, and white within, if it bee not ouerstale. It is good against cold shiuerings of agues, & to be drunke with meade, of such as are squat or bruised therein.

*Opportunelie.* Fitly, in due time.

*Oppilation.* A stopping.

*Opponent.* He which opposeth, or asketh questions.

*Oppose.* To obiect; to set one thing against another.

*Opposite.* Contrarie, or placed ouer against.

*Opposition.* A putting, setting, or standing against.

*Opprobrious.* Reprochfull, naughtie, wicked.

*Oppugne.* To resist, to fight against.

*Optike.* Belonging to the sight.

*Option.* A wish.

*Opulencie.* Great wealth, riches.

## O R

*Or.* Gold, or golden colour.

*Oracle.* An answer or counsel given by God. Among the Gentiles, these Oracles were but illusions of the diuel, who answered for the most part doubtfully in Idols, to questions or demaunds made vnto him. There were two such principall places of Oracles: One of *Ammon* or *Iupiter*, in *Lybia*, which was founded vpon this occasion. When *Bacchus* after his conquests in *India*, came into the hot burning country of *Lybia*, and wanted there water to releeue his Army, it is said that he prayed to his father *Iupiter* to helpe him in that distresse: whereupon there appeared a *Ramme* vnto him, which stamping vpon the ground with his foote, caused a fountaine forthwith to spring in the place. *Bacchus* obtaining by this meanes his desire, built a temple there of exceeding huge greatnesse, in the middle whereof, hee erected an *Idoll* to *Iupiter*,

## O R

in the likenesse of a *Ram*; which *Idol* afterward gave Oracles, and was called the Oracle of *Ammon*; because it was situated in a dry sandie place; for *Ammon* in Greeke signifieth Sand. The other Oracle was at *Delphi*, a Cittie of *Beotia* in Greece, where *Apollo* was said to giue answeres.

*Oratorie.* A place to pray in.

*Oratour.* One that pleadeth causes: an eloquent speaker.

*Orbe.* Any perfect round circle hollow in the midst.

*Orbicular.* Round like an Orbe.

*Orchall.* A stone like *Alume*, vsed sometime by *Diers* to raise a red colour.

*Ordinarie.* A Judge that hath Ordinary iurisdiction in Ecclesiasticall causes.

*Ordure.* Dung, filth.

*Orgail.* The lees of Wine dried, vsed by *Diers* to make their cloth to drinke in the colour throughly.

*Organical.* That which consisteth of diuers substantial parts and members.

*Orga-*

*Orgauist.* A player vpon  
Organs.

*Organ Ling.* A kinde of  
Ling brought out of the  
North Countries.

*Orgies.* Rude ceremonies  
instituted by the Poet *Or-  
pheus*, to bee kept euerie  
third yeare in the honour  
of *Bacchus*.

*Orient.* The East.

*Orient Pearles.* Glistring  
Pearles of great price.

*Oriental.* Of, or belong-  
ing to the East.

*Orifice.* The mouth of any  
thing, or the outward  
hole of a wound.

*Originall.* The first be-  
ginning. The first of any  
thing.

*Orngos.* Certaine rootes  
growing in some places,  
neere the Sea side. The  
Plant is called Sea hollie,  
bearing prickly broad  
leaves, and round sharpe  
prickly heads, set about  
with small sky coloured  
floures. These rootes are  
very long and deepe into  
the ground, of an ashie co-  
lour in the outside and full  
of ioynts. They vse, scrap-  
ping of the outer rinde of

these rootes, and pulling out  
the pith, to preserue them  
by boyling them with Su-  
gar or Hony, & a litle Ci-  
namon and Ginger; which  
preserue is very good for a-  
ged people, and such as are  
consumed in their bodie,  
to nourish them againe.

*Orisons.* Prayers.

*Ornaments.* A garnishing.

*Orniture.* A garnishing,  
a setting forth.

*Ornise.* To garnish.

*Orphan.* He that wanteth  
Father & Mother: friend-  
lesse.

*Orpment.* A soft yellow  
kind of Arsenik, like vnto  
Brimstone: It is common-  
ly taken for Rats-bane.

*Orthodoxall.* That which  
belongeth to a true and  
right faith, or Religion.

*Orthographie.* The art of  
writing words truely; as  
*Some of mai*, with an O:  
*Summe* that shineth, with the  
vowell V.

*Orthographist.* Hee that  
professeth or is skilfull in  
Orthographie.

*Osanna.* See *Hosanna*.

*Osprey.* A kinde of rauen-  
ous Fowle, which houe-  
reth



leth ouer pooles to take  
Fith.

*Offentation.* Boasting ;  
vaine craking or vaunting.  
A proud setting forth to  
shew.

*Officiarie.* An officer ha-  
uing authority to keep vn-  
worthy persons out of the  
Church.

*Ostracisme.* A banish-  
ment among the Atheni-  
ans for ten yeares, so called  
because they vsed to write  
the names of the party so  
condemned, in Oyster  
shelles. This punishment  
was cheefely vsed, to abate  
the ouergreat power of no-  
ble men.

*Ouall.* A long round cir-  
cle made like an egge, such  
as pictures are sometimes  
drawne in.

*Ouerture.* An ouerturning,  
a sudden change.

*Oxgang.* Thirteene acres  
of land.

*Oxymell.* A sirupe made  
of Hony, Vineger and wa-  
ter, good to cut and cleanse  
grosse flegmatick humors:  
sometime there are boy-  
led certain roots and seeds  
with it ; and then is it cal-

led *Oxymel composition* :  
sometime it is made with  
Hony, Vineger, and the  
Sea Onion, and then it is  
named *Oxymel Scylliticum* :  
which also is of two sorts,  
to wit, simple and com-  
pound.

## P

*Pacal.* A tree in India  
so called.

*Pacification.* An appea-  
sing or pacifying.

*Pacificatorie.* Which ap-  
peaseth or pacifieth.

*Pact.* A bargaine.

*Page.* A written side of a  
leafe of paper.

*Pagan.* A Heathen : an  
infidell.

*Paganisme.* The beleefe  
of the Pagans.

*Paico.* An hearbe in In-  
dia, good against the grieve  
of the stone in the Kid-  
nies, which commeth of  
windinesse or cold cau-  
ses.

*Palate.* The vpper hollow  
part of the mouth, where-  
in lieth the sense of tast-  
ing, as in the tongue.

*Palefiri-*

P A

*Paleſtricall.* Of, or belonging to wraſtling. Alſo that which is done decentlie with comely geſture of the body.

*Palinode.* A recantation or denying of an opinion formerly maintained.

\* *Palliard.* A Whoore-monger.

\* *Palliardiſe.* Whoore-dome.

*Palliate.* To cloke, to couer.

*Palliſado.* Great poſtes ſet vp in the entry to a Camp, for a defence againſt great ſhot.

*Palme.* The tree which beareth Dates, growing plentifully in the holy land. There are of theſe trees found alſo in ſome parts of Egypt, but they beare no fruit, or if they beare any it is vnpleaſant.

The branches of this tree, were wont to be carried as a token of victory, becauſe they are of that nature, that they will ſtil ſhoot vpward, though oppreſſed with neuer ſo great weight, & the leaues thereof neuer fall. Of this tree there is male

P A

and female: the male beareth only bloſſomes & no fruit, but the female beares both. In old times, ſome people vſed to write with Paper, made of leaues of the Palme tree.

*Palmer.* A poore Pilgrime, that viſiteth all holy places.

*Palmiſter.* He that telleth ones fortune by looking in his hand.

*Palmiſtrie.* See Diuination.

*Palpable.* That which may bee felt with the fingers: manifeſt, notorious.

*Pamphlet.* A little booke.

*Pandar.* A baſe fellow that keepeth or attendeth vpon Harlots.

*Pandect.* A booke treating of all matters: alſo the Volume of the Ciuill Law called *Digeſts*, is ſo called.

*Panegyricall.* That which is ſpoken flatteringly in praiſe of ſome great perſon: Alſo it ſigniſieth, ſtately, honorable, magnificent, or a ſpeech made of many great matters together.

*Pauber.* A fierce wilde beaſt,

P A

beast, hauing a sweet smel, and a faire spotted skinne, wherewith thee allureth o-ther beasts to looke on her; hiding her head lest it should make them afraid, and by this meanes, getteth her prey more easily. The male of this beast is the li-bard. The panthers (as is written) haue on their shoulder a spot, which groweth and waineth like the moone. This beast is so feareful of the Hyena, that in his presence thee darest not doe any thing; in so much that if one haue but a peece of the skinne of a Hyena, the panther will not touch him, and it is said, that if both their skinnes bee hanged to-gether, the haire of the Pan-thers skin will fall of.

*Panyne.* A heathen, a gentile.

*Parable.* A similitude or resemblance made of a thing.

*Paracelsian.* A phyfition that followeth the me-thod of *Paracelsus*, and his manner of curing, which was by exceeding strong

P A

oyles and waters extracted out of the nature of things.

*Paraclete.* A comfort.r.

*Paradise.* A garden or pleasant place.

*Paradox.* An opinion maintained contrary to the common allowed opinion, as if one affirme that the earth doth mooue round, and the heauens stand still.

*Paragon.* A beautifull peece, a louely creature.

*Paragraph.* It properly signifieth any marke set in a margent, to note the dif-ferent discourses in a booke, or long chap-ter, wherefore such di-uisions in writing, are commonly called Para-graphs.

*Paralipomenon.* Omitted, or not spoken of: There are two bookes in the old testament so called, because many worthy histories o-mitted in the bookes of Kings, are there related.

*Parallels.* Lines running of an equall distance from each other, which can ne-uer meete, though they bee drawne infinitely in length, thus, =====.

In

In astronomie there are five such imagined lines, running circlewise about the round compasse of the heavens. The first is the Equinoctiall line iust in the middle of the world betwene the two Poles. The second northward from the Equinoctiall is the Tropike of *Cancer*, to which line the sunne commeth about the the twelfth day of Iune. The third (yet more northward) is the northern circle, within 23. degrees and 50. minutes. of the North-pole. The fourth line is the Tropike of *Capricorne*, declining southward from the Equinoctiall, as much as the Tropike of *Cancer* doth northward, and to this line the sunne commeth about the twelfth of December. The fifth and last line is the southerne circle, being as neere the South pole, as the northerne circle (before spoken of) is to the North pole.

*Paralogisme*. A deceitfull syllogisme, a manner of ar-

guing which seemeth true, when it is not: as in saying, *He that affirmeth William to be a living creature, sayeth true.*

*He that affirmeth William to be a Horse, affirmeth him to be a living creature.*

*Therefore he that affirmeth William to be a Horse saith true.*

*Paramource*. The chief Lord of the foe.

*Paramour*. A Sweet heart, one dearly beloued.

*Paraphrase*. A free manner of translation or interpretation, wherein a man doth not tye himselfe to expresse euery word as it lieth in the coppie, but to explicate and adorne the matter more at large, and to abridge some things, yet still keeping the sense of the Author, any such translation is called a *Paraphrasticall* translation.

*Parasite*. A Flatterer, a trencher friend. One that is still hanging on some rich man, and flattering he feedeth his humor because he would bee partaker of his good cheere.

*Par-*

*Par-*  
*niggard*  
*Par-*  
*or fence*  
*other*  
*that it*  
*speaking*  
*of the*  
*whole*  
*tence*  
*ked w*  
*(thus.*

*Par-*  
*killed*  
*Moth*  
*cient*  
*mitted*  
*he w*  
*leathe*  
*an Ap*  
*to him*  
*a Dog*  
*toget*  
*Tybe*  
*ble*  
*die a*  
*depr*  
*lemer*  
*aire,*  
*life in*  
*Pa-*  
*ness*  
*Pa-*  
*ther.*  
*Pa-*

*Parentie.* Sparingnesse, affaunte or fit of an ague.

*niggardlinesse.*

*Parfimonie.* Thriftines,  
good husbandle.

*Parenthesis.* Any word  
or sentence, thrust into an  
other sentence, in such sort  
that it may be left out in  
speaking, and yet the sense  
of the matter still remaine  
whole. Such word or sen-  
tence is commonly mar-  
ked with two halfe circles  
(thus.)

*Parfimonious.* Thriftie,  
sparing.

*Particularise.* To draw  
or deuide things in spea-  
king, into certaine particu-  
lars or small parcels.

*Parnisau.* A weapon like  
a Halberd.

*Paschall.* Of or belon-  
ging to the feast of Easter.

*Pasche.* The feast of  
Easter.

*Passant.* Walking, passing  
along.

*Passible.* Which may suf-  
fer, or feele paine.

*Passion.* A suffering.

*Pastor.* A shepheard.

*Pastorall.* Of or belon-  
ging to a shepheard.

*Pasternall.* Fartherly.

*Pathericall.* Passionate, or  
that which moueth passi-  
ons in a man.

*Patriarch.* A great aunce-  
stour, a great Bishop or  
father.

*Patrimonie.* Goods or  
lands left one by his fa-  
ther, or some other aunce-  
stour.

*Patrone.* A defender, a  
great

*Paricide.* One that hath  
killed his owne Father or  
Mother. Among the aun-  
cient Romans if any com-  
mitted so horrible a crime,  
he was sowed aliue in a  
leather bag, with a Cocke,  
an Ape, and an Adder put  
to him (and as some write,  
a Dog) & so were throwne  
together into the riuer  
Tyber, where the misera-  
ble Caytife must needes  
die a lingering death, being  
deprived of the vse of all e-  
lements, saue onely a little  
aire, to draw his wretched  
life in torment the longer.

*Paritie.* Equality, like-  
nesse.

*Parley.* A talking toge-  
ther.

*Parexyisme.* The sharpe

P E

great friend that supporteth one.

*Patronage.* Defence.

*Patronage.* To defend.

*Paucitie.* Fewnesse.

*Pauce.* A great large shield that couereth the whole bodie.

*Paulion.* A tent for war.

*Pannage.* The feeding of swine in any Forrest, wood, or other place with mast.

*Peccau.* I haue offended.

*Pectorall.* Belonging to the breast, or which hangeth before the breast.

*Pecunarie.* O. or belonging to money.

*Pellican.* A bird that wanting food, feedeth her yong ones (as is said) with her owne blood.

*Pellinell.* Confusedly, running disorderly together.

*Pemall.* Of or belonging to paine or punishment.

*Pendow.* Hanging, downward.

*Penetrable.* Which may be pearced through.

*Penetrate.* To pearse thorough.

*Penitentiall.* Belonging to penance or repentance.

P E

*Penitent.* He that is heartily sorrie and repenteth.

*Penon.* An ensigne or banner borne in warre.

*Pension.* A yearely fee or wages for some seruise done.

*Pensive.* Sad, heauy.

*Pentateuch.* The five bookes of Moses, to wit, *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leuiticus*, *Numeri*, and *Deuteronomie*.

*Pentecost.* The feast of Whitsontide, so called because it is fiftie daies after Easter. For Pentecost in Greeke signifieth the fiftieth.

*Penurie.* Want, pouvertie.

*Penurious.* Poore, in want.

*Petambulation.* A walking.

*Perceptible.* Which may be perceived.

*Perch.* A kinde of fish. It signifieth also a rod or long pole vsed in measuring of land, being of 16. foote & a halfe in length, and in some places more.

*Percullis.* The name of an office of one of the Pursuants at armes.

*Percussion.* A striking.

*Per-*

R

E

R

E

*Restor.* A Ruler, a Governour.

*Reurre.* To run backe.

*Reursion.* A running backe.

*Refusant.* He that refuseth to doe any thing.

*Redolent.* Sweete in smell.

*Redoubted.* Greatly reuerenced; most noble.

*Redound.* To abound, or ouerflow.

*Redobbour.* He that wittingly buieth stolen cloth, and turneth it into some other fashion.

*Reduce.* To bring back, to restore.

*Reduction.* A bringing backe.

*Redifie.* To build again, to repaire.

*Reenter.* To enter againe.

*Reentrie.* An entrance againe.

*Reue.* An old name of an officer in Lordshippes, much like to those that we call Bayliffes now.

*Refectiō.* A refreshing.

*Refectorie.* A place to

refresh ones self, or to take ones diet in.

*Refell.* To disproue, to proue false.

*Reflect.* To turne or cast backe againe.

*Reflection.* A rebounding backe: or turning back againe.

*Reforme.* To amend, to correct.

*Refractorie.* Stubborne, which will not bend.

*Refuge.* A place of succour.

*Refute.* To disproue, to confound by sence and reason.

*Refutation.* A disprouing, a confuting.

*Regall.* Kingly; belonging to a King.

*Regalitie.* The estate or authority of a King.

*Regardant.* A tearme in Heraldrie; when a beast is painted, looking backwards at one.

*Regenerate.* To beare againe in birth, to renew.

*Regeneration.* A new birth.

*Regent.* A Prince, Ruler or Governour.

N

Regi

*Regiment*. A gouernment, or the place where one hath authoritie.

*Register*. Writings of record kept for memory. Also hee that keepeth such writings in a spirituall Court.

*Regatour*. He that in a faire or market, buyeth any dead victuall whatsoever, and selleth the same againe in any faire or market kept there, or within foure miles thereof.

*Regress*. A going backe againe.

*Regrission*. The same.

*Regular*. Vnder rule, or liuing according to a set rule.

*Reiect*. To cast off, to despise.

*Reioynder*. A second answer made by the defendant, after his first answer hath bene replied vnto.

*Reiterate*. To do againe, to do a thing often.

*Relapse*. A backe flying.

*Relate*. To tell, to declare.

*Relation*. A rehearfall or

telling of a matter.

*Relaxation*. A releasing, a refreshing or setting at libertie.

*Relay*. A tearme of hunting, when they set hounds in readinesse, where they thinke a Deere will passe, and cast them off after the other hounds are past by.

*Releefe*. A payment which some Heires make (after the death of their Auncestour) to the Lord of whom their lands are holden.

*Relent*. To waxe soft, to yeilde.

*Relinquish*. To leaue off, to forsake.

*Reliques*. Things left or remaining. Most commonly it is taken for the bodies, or some part of the bodies, or somewhat which hath toucht the bodies of Saints now in heauen.

*Remainder*. A possibility in any, to enioy lands, tenements, or rents, after anothers estate is ended.

*Remisse*. Slack, negligent or carelesse.

*Remit*. To send backe some-



# R E

Sometime to release or forgive.

*Remora.* A little Fish which cleaving to the bottom of a shippe, doth verie strangelic stay the shippe that shee cannot mooue.

*Remorse.* Doubtfulnesse in conscience, to doe a thing : a staggering in minde : sometime pittifulnesse or repentance of a bad done.

*Remote.* Farre distant.

*Remunerate.* To reward.

*Remuneration.* A reward ; a requittall.

*Renouate.* To renew.

*Renouation.* A renewing.

*Repeast.* Food.

*Repeale.* To call backe againe, to disallow.

*Repell.* To thrust backe.

*Repercussive.* That which striketh backe againe, or reboundeth backe.

*Repetition.* A new rehearall.

*Replevine.* A Warrant sent from the Sheriffe or his Bayliffe, that a man shall haue his cattell or a distress taken from him, restored to him againe; vp-

# R E

on suretie found to answer the partie grieved, in the Law.

*Replication.* The answer made to the defendant after the defendant hath answered.

*Repose.* To lay vpon : sometime to take rest.

*Repositorie.* A storehouse, a place to lay vp things in.

*Reposse.* To possesse againe.

*Reprehend.* To reprove.

*Reprehension.* A reproofing.

*Represse.* To stay backe, to keepe downe by force.

*Reprises.* All payments and charges that issue yearelie out of a manor.

*Reprobate.* One past grace : a wicked person, a cast away.

*Republicke.* A Commonwealth.

*Repudiate.* To refuse : properly to put away ones Wife.

*Repugn.* To resist.

*Repugnancie.* Disagreement, contrarietie.

*Repugnans.* Contrarie or resisting.

R E R E

resisting.

*Repute.* To esteeme, to account.

*Reputation.* Estimation or account.

*Requiem.* Rest: ceasing from labour.

*Rereward.* The hindmost part of a battell.

*Rescouse.* A forcible deliuerie or setting at libertie of one that hath becue arrested.

*Reserue.* To keepe by it selfe, to keepe for some purpose.

*Reseruation.* A keeping of some thing apart.

*Reside.* To alight, sinke downe, or to abide in a place.

*Resident.* Abiding in a place.

*Resigne.* To giue or yeild vp.

*Resignation.* A yeelding vp of a thing to another.

*Resolue.* To open, to weaken, to make loose: sometime to expound and declare.

*Resolute.* Determinately bent to doe any thing.

*Respectiue.* Awfull, which beareth great respect to

one.

*Respiration.* A fetching of breath.

*Resplendour.* Bright, cleere, shining.

*Respondow.* He that answereth.

*Response.* An answer.

*Restauracion.* A repaying, a making againe.

*Restie.* Dull, heauie.

*Restitution.* A restoring backe.

*Restriction.* A restraining, or holding backe.

*Result.* To rebound, to leape backe.

*Resume.* To take againe.

*Resurrection.* A rising againe.

*Resuscitation.* A stirring vp againe.

*Retaile.* To sell in small parcels: that which was formerly bought.

*Retention.* A keeping.

*Retentive.* Hauing power to binde, retaine, or keepe.

*Retire.* To returne backward.

*Retort.* To throw, or shoote backe againe.

*Retraist.* To call backe againe

again, to reuoke.

*Retraction.* A calling backe, a recanting, a denying of a thing before affirmed.

*Retreat.* A calling back of Souldiers from fight: a returning or going backe.

*Retribution.* A reward, a recompence.

*Retriue.* A seeking againe.

*Retrograde.* That which goeth backward. A planet is said to be retrograde, when he goeth backward contrarie to the course of the signes, as from *Taurus* to *Aries* &c.

*Retrogradation.* A going backward.

*Reuels.* Players and dancings, with other pleasant deuices, vsed sometimes in the Kings Court, and elsewhere in great houses.

*Renew.* Yearely rent received for lands or tenements.

*Reuerberation.* A beating backe againe.

*Reuersed.* A tearme in Heraldrie when a mans armes is given him, turned

the lower part vpward.

*Reuert.* To reurne.

*Reuise.* To peruse, to look ouer againe.

*Reuise.* To ioyne together againe.

*Renocable.* Which may be called backe againe.

*Renocation.* A calling back againe.

*Reuoke.* To call backe.

*Reuolt.* To forsake ones captaine or company, and goe to another.

*Reuolue.* To toss vp and downe in ones minde: to muse or thinke much of a matter.

*Reuolution.* A turning or winding about: especiallie in the course of time.

*Rhetoricke.* The art of eloquent speaking.

*Rheubarb.* See Rubarb.

*Ridiculous.* Worthy to be laughed at: foolish; without wit.

*Rigid.* Stiffe, hard, stubborn.

*Rigor.* Hardnesse, stiffnesse, extreame dealing.

*Rigorous.* Hard, cruell,

vnmercifull.

*Rime.* A mist or foggie dew.

*Ring walke.* A round walk made by Hunters.

*Rinocere.* A great beast, hauing a horne in his nose, bending vpward, which he whetteth often against rockes, to fight therewith against the Elephant.

*Rise.* In the law it signifieth when three or moe persons, beeing assembled to commit forably an vnlawfull act, do accordingly execute the same.

*Rise.* A ceremony, a custome.

*Risall.* One that sueth for the same thing with another.

*Robustious.* Strong.

*Roode.* In land it signifieth a quarter of an acre. It is sometimes taken for the picture of our Sauour vpon the Crosse.

*Roriquitie.* Roundnesse.

*Rouge crosse.* The name of an office of one of the Pursuants at armes.

*Rougedragon.* The name of an office of one of the Pursuants at armes.

*Rouste.* A disorderly assembly of three or moe persons moouing forward

to commit by force an vnlawfull act. It signifieth also a heard or great company of wolues together.

*Rubarbe.* A costly roote much vied in Physicke to purge choler, & is brought hither out of Barbarie. Being toasted and dried it is then good against the bloodie fluxe, and all manner of Liskes; if it bee so drunke with some binding liquor, as the iuice of Plantaine, red Wine, and such like.

*Rubrike.* An order or rule written.

*Rubricated.* Marked with red; or written in red letters.

*Rudiments.* The first grounds or principles of an art or any knowledge.

*Ruine.* Vtter ouerthrow, destruction.

*Ruminate.* To chew ouer againe as beasts doe, that chew the cud: wherefore it is often taken for to studie and thinke much of a matter.

*Running of the reines.* A disease when by reason of weakenesse, seede passeth often

often from one against his will.

*Ruption.* A breaking.

*Rupture.* A breaking.

*Rurall.* Of or belonging to the countrey.

*Rusticall.* Countrey-like, homely, rude.

*Rusticitie.* Rudenesse: clownish behaiour.

## S

*Sabaoth.* Hostes or armies of men.

*Sable.* In armorie it signifieth blacke. It is also a rich Furre of a beast so called, which beast is made like a polecat, of colour betweene black, and browne, and breedeth in *Russia*, but most in *Tartaria*.

*Sabboth.* A day of rest.

*Society.* Fulnesse.

*Sacrament.* A mystical ceremony instituted by our Sauiour.

*Sacred.* Holy.

*Sacrilege.* The robbing of a Church: the stealing of holy things, or abusing of Sacraments or holy mysteries.

*Sacrilegious.* Very wicked and abhominable.

*Saduce.* An Heretical sect among the Iewes, which denyed the resurrection; they called themselves Saduces of the Hebrew word *Tsedek*: Which signifieth Iustice, because they tooke themselves to liue more vprightly, and iustly then other men.

*Safeconduite.* A securitie and protection given by a Prince or any other person in authoritie, for a mans safe comming or going to or from a place.

*Sagacitie.* Quickenesse of vnderstanding; wittinesse.

*Sage.* Graue, wise, discrete.

*Sagapenum.* The sappe or Gum of a plant growing in Media, of a yellowish colour without, and white within. It is hot and dry, of a strong smell like garlick, and is vsed in Physicke against diuers cold diseases.

*Saint Antonies fire.* A disease rising of hot cholericke blood, which beginning first with a blister, groweth after to a sore, or scab like a tetter.

*Salamander.* A little beast like a lissard, with foure feet and a short taile, hauing diuers spotted in the body thereof. It is of a byting venomous nature, and (as some affirme) will abide in the fire without harme, and at last put it cleare out.

*Salarie.* Wages, or hyre.

*Salgemma.* A cleere kind of salt like Chrystall, vsed sometime in Physicke, and is found plentifully in Hungaria.

*Salians.* A terme in Herauldry, when a beast seemeth rampant, but listeth not the fore pawes so high, as the rampande doth.

*Salubritie.* Healthfulnessse.

*Sanctific.* To make holie.

*Sanctification.* A making holy.

*Sanctimonie.* Holinesse.

*Sanctitie.* Holinesse.

*Sanctuary.* A place whither offenders, or indebted persons may flie for succour, from being punished or arrested.

*Sanctum Sanctorum.* The holiest place of the Jewes temple, where the Arke was kept, and whither none entred but the high Priest every yeere.

*Sandall.* An ancient kind of shone.

*Sanders.* A precious wood brought out of India, whereof there are three kinds, to wit, red, yellow, and white Sanders. They are all of a cooling nature, especially the red, which is often vsed in Physicke against hot diseases.

*Sangler.* A wilde Bore, five yeeres old.

*Sanguine.* In Herauldry it signifieth a murrey colour: but commonly it signifieth a complexion most inclining towards blood.

*Sanguinolent.* Bloody.

*Sanity.* Health.

*Saphire.* A precious stone brought out of East India of a cleare skie colour, and the best sort of them hath as it were cloudes therein, inclining to a certaine rednesse. This stone is said to be of a cold nature.

*Sapi-*

*Sapience.* Wisdome, knowledge.

*Sarcaparillia.* A plant of India, the root whereof is often vsed in dyet drinckes, against the French, and other diseases.

*Sarcocolla.* A Gumme brought out of Persia, which is red, and bitter in taste. It is of a healing nature, and therefore often vsed to close vp woundes, and fill corrupted vlcers with new flesh. For which cause it is named in Greek *Sarcocolla*, which signifieth a glewer or healer vp of the flesh.

*Sassafras.* A tree of great vertue, which groweth in the Florida of the West Indies: the rinde hereof hath a sweet smell like Cinnamon. It comforteth the lyuer, and stomack, and openeth obstructions of the inward parts, being hotte and dry in the second degree. The best of the Tree is the roote, next the boughes, then the body, but the principall goodnesse of all resteth in the ryndes.

*Satan.* An enimie.

*Satiare.* To fill.

*Satiety.* Fulnesse.

*Saturtie.* Fulnesse.

*Satyr.* A strange monster in India, hauing the body of a man all hairy, with legs and feet like a Goat: which monsters the ancient Poets were wont to call gods of the woods. It signifieth also a sharpe byting kind of verse, wherein mens vices were laid open.

*Satyrickall.* Sharpe or biting, as Satyrs were commonly written.

*Sauine.* A little low tree, bearing leaues almost like Tamariske, and of a hotte scowring nature.

*Saults.* Lumpes, leapes.

*Sauince.* Without.

*Sawe.* An olde saying.

*Saxifrage.* An herbe bearing seed like Parsley seed, but more hot and byting, which seed or the roote being boiled in wine and drunken, breaketh the stone of the kidneyes and bladder.

*Scalpe.*

*Scalpe.* The haire skinne of the head.

*Scammonie.* The iuyce of the roote of an herbe, brought hither due out of Asia, and Myfia. It is a violent purger of choler, and dangerous to take inward, vnlesse it bee well prepared. See *Diagridium*.

*Scandal.* An offence, or that which causeth one to fall, stumble, or take offence.

*Scandalize.* To offend by euill example, or giue one occasion to bee offended.

*Scarifie.* To scrape, cut, lounce, or open a soie.

*Scarification.* A scraping, or cutting.

*Scedule.* A little rowle, or written bill.

*Scene.* A play, a Comody, a Tragedy, or the diuision of a play into certaine parts. In old time it signified a place covered with boughes, or the roome where the players made them ready.

*Scheme.* A figure in speaking.

*Shisme.* Diuision or strife in matters of religion.

*Schismaticall.* Diuided in fellowship from the other part: erroneous.

*Schismaticke.* One diuided from the vnitie of the Church.

*Scholasticall.* Learned, belonging to Schollers.

*Sciatica.* A gout in the hippe, caused by grosse and flegmaticke humours, gathered in the hollownes of the ioynt thereof.

*Science.* Knowledge.

*Scolopendra.* A fish that feeling himselfe taken with a hooke, casteth out his bowels, vnill hee hath vnloosed the hooke, and then swalloweth them vp againe.

*Scope.* The end or marke that one aimeth at.

*Scorpion.* A venomous worrne with seuen feet, bearing his sting in his taile; with which hee striketh mischieuously. They are of diuers colours, and the femall is the greater, hauing withall a sharper sting then the male. They way be killed with fasting spiritule



S C

spittle of a sound man. There are also great Scorpions with wings, which are caryed in some hotte countreyes with the winde from one place to another.

*Scoute.* One sent out to espie and bring tydings of the enemies purpose, or of any danger likely to happen.

*Scribe.* A writer, a Clerke a publike notarie.

*scruple.* Doubt, difficultie: In Physicke it signifieth a small weight of twenty wheat cornes; the third part or a dramme.

*Scrupulosity.* Doubtfulnesse, difficultie.

*Scrupulous.* Doubtfull, fearefull one that casteth many doubts.

*Scrutiny.* Search: enquire.

*Scull.* A great company of fish swimming together.

*Sculpture.* A caruing, a grauing.

*Scurrill.* Scoffing, beastly, dishonest, filthy.

*Scurrilitie.* Saucy scoffing, ribauldry.

S E

*Scurrilous.* The same that Scurrill is.

*Scur.* The taile of a Hare or cony.

*Seacalse.* Great fishes that bellow like oxen, and haue their bodies covered with haire. They breed like beastes on the land, and sleep there often in the night.

*Sealamproie.* A fish called by some *Remora*, which stayeth a shippe vnder a saile.

*Sebastens.* Little plums brought out of Italy, of a blewish colour and sweete in taste. They are cold and moist in operation, and are often vied by Physitians in hotte agues and inward inflammations of the body.

*Seclude.* To shut apart, to shut out.

*Seclusion.* A shutting apart.

*Self.* A particular opinion of some few.

*Seckarie.* One that followeth priuate opinions in religion.

*Section.* A diuision or cutting off.

*secular.*

## S E

*secular.* Worldly, or belonging to the world.

*Secundine.* The after birth, the skinne, wherein a childe is wrapped in his mothers wombe.

*Secure.* Carelesse, voyde of feare.

*Securitie.* Assurance from feare or danger.

*Sediment.* The dregs of any liquor which sinketh to the bottome.

*Seduce.* To deceiue, to misleade.

*Sedulity.* Diligence, carefulnesse.

*Segregate.* To diuide, to seuer.

*Seint.* A terme in Herauldrie, when a beast is painted sitting vp-right.

*Select.* To choose, to pick out.

*Seemblable.* Like.

*Seemblance.* A shew, a colour.

*Seemblant.* Like.

*Semicircle.* Halfe a circle.

*Seminarie.* A seede plot.

*Semisarie.* A crooked sword: a fauchon.

## S E

*Sempiternall.* Euerlasting.

*Sena.* A litle plant growing in Italy and other hot countreyes, but the best is brought from Alexandria. It is hot and dry, and the leaues thereof are often boyled in Physicke, to purge the body of melancholicke grosse humours, and to cleaue the blood: but there must be Anniseede, Cinnamom or Ginger added to it, for that otherwise it will prouoke windinesse, and gripings in the belly.

*Senat.* The Counsell house, where the Magistrates of a citie assemble themselves.

*Senator.* An Alderman, or graue Magistrate of a citie.

*Senior.* The Elder.

*Sensible.* That may bee felt or perceiued: sometime witty or of good conceits.

*Sensuall.* That pleaseth the senses, wanton, giuen to please the flesh.

*Sensualitie.* Bodily pleasure: wanton delight.

*Sen*

## S E

*Sentinel.* A man standing in some conuenient place to discry what company cometh neere an army or towne of warre.

*Sensenshow.* Full of sentences, or wise speeches.

*Septentrionall.* Of, or belonging to the North.

*Septuagints.* Seuentie learned men which translated the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Greeke.

*Sepulture.* Buriall.

*Sequell.* That which followeth the matter following.

*Sequester.* To diuide, to withdraw. To put by it selfe.

*Sequestration.* A putting apart: a placing in seuerall by it selfe.

*Seraine.* A foggy mist or dampish vapour falling in Italie about sunne set, at which time it is vnwholesome to be abroad especially bareheaded.

*Seraphicall.* Inflamed with diuine loue like a Seraphin.

*Seraphin.* The highest order of Angels: See Hierarchie.

## S E

*Serenitie.* Faire and cleere weather.

*Sergreant.* A tearme applied in Heraldry onely to the Griffine which is so called.

*Serious.* Earnest, weighty, of great importance.

*Serpentine.* Of the nature of a Serpent.

*Seruite.* Base, flauish, belonging to a bondman or seruant.

*Seruitie.* Bondage; base estate.

*Seruitude.* Bondage.

*Sessions.* A sitting of Iudges.

*Sethim.* A kinde of tree like a white Thorne, the timber whereof neuer roteth. Of this tree was made the holy Arke of the Old Testament.

*Seuere.* Iust, graue, hard,

*Seueritie.* Grauity, great constancy in ministring iustice.

*Sewell.* A Paper, clout, or any thing hanged vp to keep a Deere from entring into a place.

*Sewer.* He that goeth before the meate of a Prince or great personage, to place

place it on the table: also one hat hath authoritie to ouerlooke water courtes.

*Shamoise.* A wilde Goate keeping the mountaines.

*Shankes.* The skinne of the thanke of a kinde of Kidde.

*Shingles.* A diseafe about the breast, belly, or backe, wherein the place affected looketh red, increasing circlewise more and more. It is chiefly cured with Cats bloud; or if it goe round the bodie, it killeth.

*Shrew.* A kinde of field Moufe, which if he goe ouer a beafts backe, will make him lame in the chine; and if he bite, the beast swelleth to the heart, and dieth.

*Shrine.* A Toombe or place where the body of some Saint is buried or remaineth.

*Siatica.* See Sciatica before.

*Sibbe.* One of kinne.

*Sibyll.* A woman inspired with a spirit of prophesie; so called of the greeke wordes *Sios*, which signifieth God, and *Boyle*, which

signifieth counsell, because such women had knowledge (as was said) of the counsell of God. There were ten *Sibylls* famous about the rest. The first was *Sibylla* of Persia, the second of Lybia, the third of the city Delphos in Greece, the fourth of Cuma, a city in Æolis, the fifth of Erythræ, a city of Asia, the sixth of the Ile, Samos, the seventh of Cumæ, a city of Campania in Italy. This *Sibylla* of Cumæ, (as is written) came on a time to *Tarquine* King of Rome, in the habit of a strange olde woman, offering to sell him nine bookes, full (as she sayd) of diuine oracles; for which she demanded three hundred crownes of gold: the King not much regarding, and beside thinking them too deere at that price, she burned three of them before his face, and then asked if he would haue the other sixe, for which she demanded no lesse, than she had done at first for the nine. Hereat the King de-  
riding

riding her and thinking her halfe made, she burned three more of them, and tolde him that he should giue her the same price for those three that were left. The King much wondering at the womans constant earnestnesse, and therefore thinking the bookes contained no common matter, commanded three hundred crownes to be giuen her for them, which she receiuing, presently vanished out of sight. These bookes were after kept by the Romans very carefully, who in great matters of doubt, alwayes had recourse to them, as to an assured oracle. The eighth *Sibyll*, was called *Sibylla* of Helespontus in Greece; the ninth was of Phrygia; the tenth and last of Tybur, a citie neere Rome in Italy. All these *Sibylls* prophesied of the incarnation of our Sauour Christ.

*Sicle*. In coyne it signifieth foure sterling groates of eight to an ounce: in weight it is halfe an

ounce.

*Sidelayes*. Dogs layd in the way to be let slip at a Deere, as he passeth by.

*Signet*. A seale.

*Significatiue*. Which expresseth a matter plainly.

*Signorie*. A Lordship.

*Silence*. Holding ones peace.

*Similitude*. A likenesse.

*Simonie* The selling of spirituall things for mony.

This name first was deriued from one *Simon* a forcerer of Samaria, who offered mony to the Apostles that he might haue power to giue the holy Ghost vnto any that he should lay his hands on; for which cause he was sharply reproued by Saint Peter.

*Simulachre*. A picture or image.

*Simulation*. Dissembling.

*Sincere*. Vpright, plaine, without dissimulation.

*Sindon*. Fine linnen cloth.

*Single*. The taile of a Sagge or other Deere.

*Singularitie*. Priuate opinion, a desire to be odde from other men.

*Sinister*.

*Sinister.* Vnhappy, naughty, lewde, harmefull.

*Sinoper.* A kinde of red stone which some call rudle.

*Syren.* A Mer-mayde: Poets feine there were three Mer-mayds or *Syrens*, in the vpper part like maidens, and in the lower part fishes: which dwelling in the sea of Sicilie, would allure Saylers to them, and afterward destroy them; beeing first brought asleepe with harkening to their sweete singing. Their names were *Parthenope*, *Lygia*, and *Leucasia*; wherefore sometime alluring women are sayd to be *Syrens*.

*Sire.* The setting or standing of a place.

*Situation.* The same that *Site* is.

*Stor.* The view or print of a Stags foote in the ground.

*Stowb.* A heard or company of wild Boares together.

*Stuse.* A frame or device to keepe water in any ground, or let it out.

*Stemarde.* A precious stone called an Emerald: See Emerald.

*Socage.* An ancient tenure of land, by doing some inferiour seruice of hulbandry to the Lord of the fee.

*Sociable.* Kinde, louing, one that will keepe company, or is curteous in company.

*Societie.* Fellowship.

*Sole.* Alone, onely.

*Solecisme.* A false manner of speaking, contrary to rules of Grammar.

*Solegroue.* An old name of the month of February.

*Solicite.* To vrge, to moue, to prouoke.

*Solicitude.* Carefulnesse.

*Solid.* Whole, firme, not hollow.

*Soliditie.* Wholenesse, massiuenesse, soundnesse.

*Solitarie.* Alone, without company.

*Solitude.* A desert place, a wildernesse.

*Solstice.* The stay of the Sunne when he cannot go higher and lower, which is (with vs) in sommer about mid

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P E

*Perdition.* Destruction.  
*Perdurable.* Lasting, of long continuance.

*Peregrination.* A travelling into a strange land.

*Peremptorie.* Resolute, short, quicke.

*Perennitie.* Long continuance.

*Perfidious.* Treacherous, not to be trusted.

*Perfidiousnesse.* Treachery, disloyaltie.

*Perfunctorie.* Carelessly don.

*Perigeon.* The neereſt diſtance of the Planets from the earth.

*Period.* The perfect end of a ſentence, marked commonly with a full point thus (.)

*Peripatetickes.* Philoſophers of the ſect of *Aristotle*: ſo called becauſe they walked in their readings and diſputations: for *Peripateo*, in Greeke, ſignifieth to walke.

*Periphrasis.* A long ſpeaking, a ſpeaking of one word by many.

*Periſcians.* People dwelling ſo neere either of the two Poles, that their ſhadows goe round about them like a wheele.

*Periurie.* A forſwearing.

P E

*Permiſſion.* Sufferance, leaue.

*Permutation.* A changing.

*Pernicious.* Deadly, dangerous.

*Peroration.* The concluſion of a long ſpeech or Oration.

*Perpendicular.* Directed downe right.

*Perpetrate.* To commit any vnlawfull thing.

*Perpetuie.* Everlaſtingneſſe.

*Perplexitie.* Great doubtfulneſſe, intangledneſſe.

*Perquiſits.* Profits coming to Lords of mannors by caſualtie, or vncertainely, as eſcheats, heriots, releefes, ſtrayes, forfeitures.

*Perciſt.* To continue to the end.

*Perſonate.* To repreſent the perſon of another.

*Perſpicuitie.* Cleereneſſe, plainneſſe.

*Perſpicuous.* Cleere, plain, manifeſt.

*Perſwaſiue.* Which doth or may perſwade.

*Pertinacie.* Stubborneſſe, wilfulneſſe.

*Perturbe.* To trouble.

*Perturbation.* A trouble, great

great disquietnesse.

*Perverse.* Froward, contrarie.

*Pervert.* To corrupt or marre: to turne one from good to bad.

*Pestiferous.* Mortal, deadly, poysonous.

*Petition.* A suite, a demand, a request.

*Petroll.* A substance strained out of the naturall *Bitumen* spoken of before. It is for the most part white, and sometime black, and being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched.

*Pettie.* Being placed before other words, it signifieth little.

*Pettie Sergeantie.* A tenure of lands, holden of the King, by yeilding to him, a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or such like service.

*Petulantie.* Wanton saucinesse, malepart boldnesse.

*Phantasme.* A vision or imagined appearance.

*Pharisee.* A sect of Iewes, professing more holinesse then the common sort did. They wore on their foreheads little scrolls, wherein

were written the ten commandements; and were called Pharises, of the Hebrew word *Phares*, which signifieth to diuide or separate, because by their feined deuotion they seemed to separate themselves from the other people.

*Phere.* See *Feere*.

*Phenix.* The rarest Bird in the world. It is written, that there was neuer any but one of this kind living at one time, and that only in Arabia; of the bignesse of an Eagle, of a purple colour, hauing a bright colour of golde about his necke, a goodly faire taile, and a tuft of feathers vpon his head. He liueth aboue 600. years, and being old, buildeth him a nest of Cinnamom and the twigs of Frankincense, which he filleth with spices, & then with the labouring of his wings in the Sun, setting it on fire, is there consumed in it; out of whose Ashes there groweth a VVorme, and of the worme another Phenix.

*Phoon.* A terme in Heraldrie:



**drie**: It signifieth the head of a Dart.

**Philosopher.** A lover of wisdom. It is commonly vied for a learned man, of great knowledge in the nature of things.

**Philosophie.** The study of wisdom: a deepe knowledge in the nature of things. There are three different kindes hereof. 1. **Rationall** Philosophy, including, Grammer, Logick, and Rhetorick. 2. **Naturall** Philosophy teaching the nature of all things, and containing besides Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry and Astronomy. 3. **Morall** Philosophy, which consisteth in the knowledge and practise of civilitie & good behaviour.

**Philtre.** An amorous potion: a drinke to procure love.

**Phlebotomie.** Letting of blood. Physicians (as is written) learned this practise first of a beast called *Hippopotamus*, living in the river Nilus; which being of a ravenous nature, and therefore often overchar-

ged with much eating, is wont to seeke in the banks, for some sharpe stub of a Reede; vpon which pricking his leg, he thereby easeth his full body, stopping the bleeding afterward with mud.

**Phlegmon.** A hot swelling of inflamed blood.

**Phrase.** A manner of speaking.

**Phylacterie.** A scroll of parchment which the Pharises wore on their foreheads, hauing the ten commandments written in it.

**Physiognomie.** An art to iudge of ones nature or conditions by his visage and forme of his bodie.

**Phytonisse.** A woman possessed with a spirit, & thereby foretelling things to come.

**Pia mater.** The inmost skin which incloseth the braine round about.

**Pickage.** Money paide at Faïres for breaking the ground to set vp boothes.

**Pietie.** Godlinesse.

**Pigment.** A painting.

**Pight.** Set or placed.

**Pine tree.** A tall strong

tree not subiect to wormes or rottenesse, and therefore much vsed, where it groweth to make ships. The leaues of this tree are hard pointed, sharpe and narrow, continuing greene all the yeare, and the shadow thereof will not suffer any plant to grow vnder it.

*Pimpinchi.* A milkie iuice drawne out of certaine trees in India. It is somewhat thick and clammy, and with great vehemency purgeth cholerike humours.

*Pinnas.* A fruite growing in India, good for the stomacke and heart.

*Pioner.* A labourer in an armie, vsed to cast trenches or vndermine fortres.

*Pious.* Godly, vertuous.

*Pipe.* A measure of halfe a Tunne; that is, 126. Gallons.

*Piepowders.* A court held in faires for redresse of disorders there committed.

*Pirate.* A robber by sea.

*Pistake.* See Fistik-nuts.

*Placable.* Gentle, milde, that will soone be pacified.

*Placabilite.* Gentleness, mildenesse.

*Placard.* A licence to maintaine vnlawful games.

*Plaintife.* He that complaineth.

*Plane tree.* A tree wide spreading, with broad leaues, in times past greatly esteemed in Italy onely for the shadow thereof, in so much that they often bedewed it with wine to make it grow. The Romans were wont to banquet much vnder these trees.

*Planer.* A wandering Starre mooued onely in a spheare by himself: there are seauen such Stars, to wit, the Sunne, *Venus*, *Mercurie*, the Moone, *Saturne*, *Iupiter*, and *Mars*. They are called Planets of a greeke word signifying to wander or goe astray, because these Starres passe through the twelue signes, and are sometimes wide distant, sometimes neere to each other.

*Plan-*

P L

**Plaudire.** A signe of reioyting : a clapping of the hands.

**Plausible.** That which greatly pleaseth or reioy- ceth.

**Plebeian.** One of the common people.

**Pleger.** A linnen cloath dipped in any water to wash, or lay to a sore place.

**Plenarie.** Full, whole, in- tire.

**Plenitude.** Fulnesse.

**Pleurisie.** A disease when the inward skin of the ribs in mans body, is inflamed with too much blood, flow- ing vnnaturally to it. In this disease there is a hard- nesse to fetch breath, a cough, a continuall ague, and a pricking paine about the ribs.

**Plonkers.** A kind of wol- len cloth.

**Plume.** A Feather.

**Plurall.** More than one.

**Pluralitie.** The being or hauing more than one.

**Poeme.** Any short matter, wittingly contriued in verse.

**Poesie.** The writing of a Poet ; a Poets worke.

P O

**Poet.** One that writeth well in verse.

**Poetaster.** A counterfeit Poet : a bad Poet.

**Porticall.** Like a Poet : belonging to a Poet.

**Poetize.** To write like a Poet.

**Poetrie.** The same that Poesie is.

**Poise.** Weight, heauines.

**Pole.** The end of the axle- tree whereon the heauens do moue; that part or point of the heauens, which ne- uer moueth. There are two such Poles of the world ; one called the North pole, visible to vs in the North, farre aboue the earth : the other caled the south pole, farre out of our sight, being as much vnder the earth in the South, as the North Pole is aboue it.

**Polish.** To make fayre or bright.

**Polite.** Bright, trim, fine.

**Pollute.** To defile.

**Pollution.** A defiling, an vncleannesse.

**Polygamie.** The hauing of moe Wiues than one : often marriage.

**Polype.** A fish hauing many

fecte, and changing colour often: wherefore inconstant persons are sometimes said to be Polypes.

*Polypodium.* Okeferne: a kind of hearbe like Ferne, growing much about the roots of oakes: The roote of this hearbe is vsed in Phisicke to purge melancholike, grosse, and phlegmaticke humors.

*Pompe.* A great shew, a solemne traine.

*Pompous.* Stately, verie solemne.

*Ponderous.* Heauie, of great weight.

*Pontage.* Money paid toward the maintenance and repaying of bridges.

*Pontificacie.* Popedome.

*Pontificall.* Stately, honorable, Bithoplike.

*Popular.* In great fauour with the common people.

*Populous.* Full of people.

*Pores.* Little holes in the skin, out of which sweate droppeth, or vapors breath out of the body.

*Porphyrie.* A kinde of red marble.

*Port.* A haven, or haven towne, sometime a statelie traine or behauiour.

*Portable.* Which may easily be caried.

*Portage.* Carriage, transporting.

*Portend.* To foreshew, or signifie before hand.

*Portent.* A monstrous thing which foresheweth some great matter.

*Portcullise.* A falling gate to keepe out enemies from a Cittie, or keepe them in.

*Portgreue.* A chiefe officer in certaine Port townes.

*Portraiture.* An image, a picture.

*Portsale.* A selling at the haven.

*Pose.* A rheume or humor which falleth into the nose, stopping the nostrills and hindering the voyce.

*Position.* A setting or placing: sometimes a sentence propounded.

*Positive.* Expressly set downe and decreed.

*Postscript.* That which is written in the end after another thing.

*Pasteri-*

P R

*Posterior.* The later, the hinder part.

*Postilion.* A speedy poste or messenger.

*Postulation.* A demaund, a request.

*Potent.* Mighty, strong, able.

*Potentate.* A prince, a great ruler.

*Potion.* A Physicall drinke.

*Pourcontrell.* The same that Polype is.

*Poundage.* A Subsidie graunted to the kings Maiesty, of tweluepence in the pound, for all merchandise, brought hither, or caryed away by euery merchāt denizen, or alien.

*Practically.* Of or belonging to practise.

*Practique.* The same that practically is.

*Pravity.* Leudnes, naughtinesse.

*Preamble.* A speech, spoken before we enter into a discourse, a flourish or entrance into a matter.

*Prebend.* A portion of maintenance, which euery member or Canon of a Cathedrall Church recei-

P R

ueth in the right of his place.

*Prebendarie.* Hee which hath a Prebend, or yeerely maintenance, out of the lands of a Cathedrall Church, and is member of the same Church.

*Precede.* To goe before.

*Precedent.* Going before.

*Precept.* A commandement.

*Precinct.* The compasse, or circuit of a place.

*Precipitate.* To throwe downe headlong. It is also the name of a corosiuve poudre, commonly called, red Mercury, vsed by Chirurgicalins, to cate corrupted flesh.

*Precontract.* A former bargain, or contract.

*Precursor.* A forerunner, a foregoer.

*Predestinate.* To appoint before hand, what shal follow after.

*Predestination.* An appointment before hand what shal follow.

*Predecessor.* Hee that was in place or office before another.

*Predicable.* That which

may be reported or spoken of. In Logicke it signifieth certaine generall wordes, or vniuersalities; whereof there are five, to wit, *Genus, Species, Differentia, Proprium*, and *Accidens*.

*Predicament*. A terme of Logicke: It signifieth a different order in the nature of things, or certaine generall heads, to which they may be referred; and there are commonly reckoned ten such predicaments. The first called Substance, includeth all substances whatsoeuer, as the foure Elements, and all other creatures. The second named Quantity, containeth all quantities, as ten, twenty, a yard, a furlong, a mile. The third called Quality, hath vnder it all qualities, as wisdom, art, fortitude, diligence, sloth. The fourth named Relation, is properly of such words, as depend mutually one vpon another, as a husband and wife, a master and seruant, a father and child. The other sixe are, 1. Action or

doing: 6. Passion or suffering: 7. Where: 8. When: 9. Situation or placing: 10. the Habit or outward couering of a thing.

*Predicate*. To tell abroad, to report. In Logicke, it signifieth the later part of a proposition, as in saying, *Paul* is an Apostle: The word Apostle, is called predicate, because it is spoken or affirmed of the subiect *Paul*.

*Prediction*. A foretelling.

*Predominant*. That ruleth or beareth sway.

*Preface*. That which is spoken or written before.

*Præfekt*. A chiefe Magistrate, a Gouvernour.

*Prefigure*. See prefigurate.

*Prefigurare*. To foreshew any thing by a figure.

*Prefiguration*. A foreshewing by a figure.

*Prefixe*. To fasten before, or to appoint a time beforehand.

*Pregant*. Quickewitted, that will soone conceiue.

*Pregnancy*. Quickewittednesse.

*Preindicate*. To judge rashly, without due tryall.

*Pre-*

P R

*Preindication.* A iudging before hand.

*Preindice.* A iudgement giuen before due tryall, or a iudgement formerly giuen of the same matter: sometime it signifieth harme, or hinderance.

*Preiudiciall.* Which iudgeth before due time, sometime hurtfull, or euill.

*Prelate.* A Bishop, a great Clergie man.

*Premeditate.* To thinke before hand.

*Premeditation.* A thinking, or musing vpon a thing aforehand.

*Premise.* To send before, to speake before.

*Promonish.* To warne before.

*Premunire.* A punishment wherein the offender loseth all his goods for euer, and libertie during life.

*Preorlaine.* To ordaine before hand.

*Preordinate.* Ordained before

*Preposterous.* Disorderly, vntoward, contrary to due course.

*Propose.* To preferre, to

P R

set before.

*Prepuce.* The foreskinne of a mans yard, which the Hebrewes vsed to cut off in circumcision.

*Prerogative.* Priuiledge or authority about other.

*Presage.* A foretelling, or coniecture made of a thing beforehand.

*Presbytery.* Priesthood, elderthippe.

*Prescience.* A knowing beforehand.

*Prescript.* A commandement or appointment by writing.

*Prescription.* Possession and vse of a thing, time out of minde.

*Preseruatine.* Which preserueth or defendeth from sickenesse.

*President.* A chiefe Iudge or ruler.

*Pressure.* An oppressi-  
on.

*Prestigions.* Deceitfull: blinding the sight.

*Pretermisson.* A letting passe, a leauing out.

*Preremitt.* To over-  
passe.

Pre-

P R

*Pretext.* A colourable excuse, or pretence.

*Pretor.* A chiefe Iudge, a great officer.

*Prenarication.* Deceit, false dealing: when he that seemeth to helpe a mans cause, doth craftily seeke to hinder it.

*Pricker.* A Huntsman on horsebacke.

*Pricket.* A Fallow Deere two yeeres old.

*Pricking.* The print of a Hares foot on the ground.

*Prigge.* to filch, to steale.

*Prigging.* Stealing.

*Prime.* The morning: sometime the Spring, sometime the chiefe.

*Primacie.* Chiefe authority, or iurisdiction.

*Primate.* An Archbishop.

*Primitive.* The first, the most ancient.

*Prioritie.* The more excellent state or dignity.

*Prisline* Old, ancient.

*Privation.* A depriuing, or taking away.

*Probable.* Which may be prooued.

*Probation.* A prooffe, a tryall.

*Probatum.* Proued, tryed.

P R

*Probite.* Honesty, goodnesse.

*Probleme.* A darke sentence, with a question ioyned vnto it.

*Procline.* Inclining, or bent to a thing.

*Proclivity.* An inclination, a bending to.

*Proconsull.* A deputy vnto a Consull, or one endewed with a Consuls authoritie.

*Procrastination.* A delaying, a prolonging.

*Procreate.* To breede, to bring forth.

*Procreation.* A breeding, a bringing forth.

*Procurator.* A steward, he that taketh charge to ouersee anothers businesse.

*Prodigie.* A rare thing seldome seene, which signifieth that some strange matter shall after follow.

*Prodigious.* Strange, wonderfull.

*Prodition.* A betraying.

*Produce.* To bring forth, to draw at length.

*Profane.* To put holy things to a common vse.

*Profanation.* A putting of holy things to common vses.

*Profi-*



**P R**

**Proficient.** One that hath well profited.

**Profligate.** To overthrow, to drive away.

**Profunditie.** The depth of a thing.

**Profuse.** Wastefull, lauish in spending.

**Progenie.** A generation, an offspring, a stocke, or kindred.

**Progenitor.** An Auncster, a forefather.

**Prognosticate.** To knowe or coniecture before hand.

**Progresse.** A going forward.

**Progression.** A going forward.

**Protheme.** A beginning of a matter: a preface before a booke.

**Prohibit.** To forbid.

**Prohibition.** A forbidding.

**Proiet.** A plot, or the contriuing of any thing.

**Prolix.** Long, or large; tedious.

**Prolixitie.** Length, or largenesse, tediousnesse.

**Prolocutour.** The first speaker.

**Prologue.** A preface, a forespeech.

**P R**

**Promiscuous.** Confused, mingled one with another.

**Promontorie.** A hill lying out, like an elbow into the Sea.

**Promote.** To aduance, to lift vp.

**Promoter.** He which accuseth another, for the breach of some law, and hath thereby part of the penaltie for his paine.

**Prompte.** Ready, or quick; sometime to tell one priuily, to teach what hee should say.

**Promptitude.** Readinesse.

**Promulgate.** To publish, to speake abroad.

**Promulgation.** A publishing of a Lawe or Decree.

**Prone.** Stooping downward: also bending or inclined to a thing.

**Propagate.** To spreade abroad, inlarge, or multiply.

**Propagation.** An increasing, or breeding.

**Propense.** Ready, apt, or given to a thing.

**Prophetick.** Of or belonging to a Prophet.

*Pro-*

P R

*Propinquitie.* Neerenesse, sometime kindred.

*Propitiation.* An obtaining of pardon, or a sacrifice to appease Gods displeasure.

*Propitiatorie.* A table set on the Arke of the Olde Testament; on either side whereof was a Cherubin of golde, with the wings spread ouer the *Propitiatorie*, and their faces looking one toward another.

*Propitious.* Gentle, sauourable, mercifull.

*Propose.* To set forth, to offer, to appoint.

*Proposition.* A short sentence containing the summe of what wee will speake.

*Proprietarie.* Hee that hath the fruites of a Benefice, to him and his heires or successors.

*Propulse.* To beate off, to put away by force.

*Prorogue.* To prolong: to delay, to continue.

*Prorogation.* A prolonging.

*Proscription.* Banishment, or open sale made

P R

of goodes beeing forfet.

*Prosecute.* To follow: to pursue.

*Profelyte.* A stranger conuerted to our religion.

*Profodie.* True pronouncing of wordes.

*Prophet.* A large sight, or a place where one may see farre.

*Prostitute.* To set to open sale: to offer to euery man for money.

*Prostrate.* To fall downe, at ones feet.

*Protest.* To affirme earnestly.

*Protestation.* A declaration of ones minde.

*Protomartyr.* The first Martyr.

*Prototypen.* The first copie or patterne of a thing.

*Protract.* To drawe in length, to prolong.

*Prouiso.* A prouision or condition made in any writing.

*Proule.* To goe about in the night: to pilfer or steale small things.

*Prove.* The forepart of a ship.

Prow-

*Prowesse.* Strength, manhood, courage.

*Proximitie.* Neer-nesse.

*Prudent.* Discreete, wise.

*Pruncellus.* A fruite like small Figges, good for restorative, and to comfort the heart.

*Psalmist.* A maker or singer of Psalmes.

*Psalmodie.* A singing of Psalmes.

*Psalterie.* A sweet instrument like a Harpe.

*Pseudo.* Note, that words which beginne with Pseudo, signifie counterfet or false, as Pseudomartyr, a false Martyr, or witnesse: Pseudoprophet, a false prophet.

*Pysiane.* A Physicall drinke of Barley, and cold herbes sod together.

*Publicane.* Hee that hyreth the reuenewes or common profites of the C I T I E at a certaine Rent. This was an odious name among the Iewes, because they were commonly men of ill conscience, which exercised

that office.

*Publike.* Common, open abroad.

*Pulcritude.* Beauty, fairenesse.

*Pulpe.* The fleshie part of any thing.

*Pulse.* A beating veine: also pease, beanes, lupines, and such other Graine are so called.

*Puluerisated.* Beaten to powder.

*Punctuall.* Not missing a haire breadth: which is short, and direct to the purpose.

*Pupill.* A Ward, a yong Scholler, one vnder age.

*Purgatine.* Which hath vertue to purge.

*Purgatorie.* A place of purging.

*Purlue.* A place neere mining to a Forrest, where it is lawfull for the owner of the ground to hunt, if hee can dispend fortie shillings by the yeere of freeland.

*Purpose.* A purpose, or meaning.

*Pusillanimitie.* Little-nesse

nes of courage, faintheartednesse.

*Pustule.* A wheale, or bladder risen in the body.

*Putrifaction.* A rottennesse or corruption.

*Putrifie.* To be rotten or corrupted.

*Pygmies.* Little people in India, not above a foote and a halfe long: their women bring forth children at five yeares and at eight are accounted old. They haue continuall warre with Cranes, who do often put them to the worst.

*Pyramides.* A steeple or pillar, broad and square beneath, and sharpe aboue.

*Pyromancie.* See Divination.

*Python.* A spirit which possesseth one; or a man possessed with a spirit.

## Q

*Quadrangle.* A figure made with foure corners.

*Quadrant.* foure square, or the fourth part of a thing.

*Quadrupartite.* Divided into foure parts.

*Quadruplication.* A foure folde doubling.

*Quare.* Fine and strange.

*Quarantine.* A terme in the common law, when a woman after the death of her husband remaineth fortie dayes in the chiefe Mannor place, within which time her dower shall be assigned.

*Quarrie.* A place or pit where stones are digged. Among hunters it signifieth a reward giuen to Houndes after they haue hunted, or the Venison which is taken by hunting.

*Quarrier.* A sea Dragon.

*Quaternion.* Foure, or any thing diuided by the number of foure.

*Queach.* A thicke bushie plot.

*Querimonious.* Full of complayning.

*Querulous.* Complayning.

*Quest.* A search or inquite.

*Quidditie.* A short darke speech, an intricate question.

*Quiddaner.* A sweete mix-

mixture thicker than a si-  
rupe, and not so thicke nor  
stiffe as marmalet.

*Quid pro quo.* A terme  
amongst all Apothecaries,  
when in stead of one thing  
they vse another of the  
same nature.

*Quintessence.* The fift  
substance. That which re-  
maineth in any thing after  
the corruptible Elements  
are taken from it.

*Quippe.* A quicke checke,  
a pretty taunt.

*Quotidian.* Daily.

## R

*Rabbine.* A Master, a  
Lord, a great Doctour, a  
teacher.

*Rach.* An Hebrew word  
of reproch, neuer spoken  
but in extreame anger.

*Radian.* Bright shining,  
glittering with beames.

*Radiation.* A glittering,  
a casting of beames.

*Radical.* Of or belong-  
ing to the roote, naturall.

*Radical moisture.* The  
naturall moisture spread  
like a dew in all parts of  
the body; wherewith such

parts are nourished; which  
moisture beeing once wa-  
sted can neuer be restored.

*Rainleere.* A beast like a  
Hart, but hauing his head  
fuller of Antliers.

*Rampant.* A terme of He-  
rauldry, when a beast is  
painted ramping vpright  
with the foreteete.

*Rancor.* Hatred, malice.

*Rape.* A violent rauishing  
of a woman against her  
will. There is also a roote  
like a Turnep so called.

Sometime it signifieth a  
diuision made in some  
shires; as the county of  
Suffex is deuided into sixe  
Rapes, to wit, the Rape of  
Chichester, of Arundell, of  
Bramber, of Lewis, of Pe-  
uensie, and of Hastings.

*Rapacitie.* A rauening, a  
violent catching.

*Rapidity.* A snatching, a  
catching.

*Rapine.* Robberie, cat-  
ching, extortion.

*Rapsodie.* A ioyning of  
diuerse verses together.

*Rarification.* A making of  
that thin, which is thicke  
or close ioyned together.

*Rarifie.* To make thin,  
to

to pull a thing abroad.

*Rerie.* Fewnelle, thin-  
nelle.

*Rasure.* A shauing away.

*Ratifie.* To confirme, to  
allowe.

*Rationall.* Reasonable. It  
signifieth also an orna-  
ment, which the high  
Priest of the Iewes ware  
on his breast, when he exe-  
cuted his function, being  
soure square, of the length  
of a span, made curiously  
of gold and twisted silke of  
diuers colours, wherein  
were set twelue precious  
stones in soure rankes of  
gold, and in euery stone  
grauen one of the names  
of the twelue sonnes of Ia-  
sob.

*Reall.* Which is in very  
degde.

*Reasume.* To take a-  
gaine.

*Recant.* To deny an o-  
pinion formerly by him-  
selfe maintained.

*Recapitulate.* To rehearse  
briefely that which was  
spoken before.

*Recapitulation.* A briefe  
rehearsall of that which  
hath beene formerly spo-

ken at large.

*Receptacle.* A place of  
receit, or any vessell to re-  
ceiue a thing in.

*Recesse.* A bye-place, a  
going backe or aside.

*Reclination.* A backe-  
sliding, or falling backe a-  
gaine.

*Reciprocall.* That which  
returneth backe, or hath  
respect to some thing go-  
ing before.

*Reclaime.* To winne, to  
make gentle.

*Recluse.* Shut vp.

*Recognisance.* An ac-  
knowledgment. A band  
wherein a man before a  
lawfull Iudge, acknowled-  
geth himselfe to owe a cer-  
taine summe of money to  
the King, if he faile in per-  
formance of a condition  
thereto ioyned.

*Recoile.* To flie backe.

*Recollect.* To gather a-  
gaine, to call his wits toge-  
ther.

*Rectifie.* To direct, to  
make streight.

*Recreant.* He that deni-  
eth his owne challenge, hee  
that goeth from what hee  
hath sayd, or eateth his  
word.

*Reclor.*

mid Iune, and in Winter about the middle of December.

*Soluble.* Loose, not bound

*Solue.* To vntie, to open, to expound.

*Solution.* A paiement or an expounding.

*Sophister.* A subtile cauiler in wordes, a craftie disputer, which will make a false matter seeme true.

*Sophisme.* A false argument.

*Sophisticall.* Deceitfull: captious.

*Sophisticate.* To counterfet, to deceiue.

*Sophistrie.* A false kinde of argument seeming true when it is not.

*Sore.* To flye vp aloft: also it signifieth a Fallow Deere foure yeeres olde.

*Sorell.* A Fallow Deere three yeeres old.

*Source.* A waue of the sea.

*Sounder.* A company of wilde Bores together.

*Spaide.* A Red Deere three yeeres old.

*Spacious.* Large and wide.

*Species.* The differing kind of euery thing.

*Spectator.* A beholder.

*Speculation.* The inward knowledge, or beholding of a thing.

*Speculative.* That which belongeth to Speculation,

*Sperme.* Seed.

*Spermaceti.* The seed of the Whale fish: It is vsed in Physicke against squars and bruising of the bodie.

*Spermatieall.* Of or belonging to seed: or the veines which containe the seede.

*Sphere.* A round circle; It is commonly taken for the circled round compasse of the heauens.

*Sphericall.* Round like a sphere.

*Spikenard.* A kinde of sweet herbe like Lauender.

*Splene.* The milke of man or beaste: which is like a long narrow tongue, lying vnder the shorthe ribbes on the left side, and hath this office of nature, to purge the liuer of superfluous melancholicke blood: sometime it signifieth anger or choler.

*Splendour.* Brightnesse.

## S

## T

## S

## T

*Splendent*. Bright shining.  
*Spongyous*. Hollow, like a  
 Sponge.

*Sponsals*. A marriage.

*Sprants*. Dung, of an  
 Otter.

\* *Sprent*. To sprinkle.

*Sprume*. Fome or froth.

*Squadron*. A square forme  
 in a battell.

*Squimanth*. A kinde of  
 round rush, which is sweet,  
 and hath flowers very me-  
 dicinable.

*Squimy*. A swelling dis-  
 ease in the throat.

*Stabilite*. Steadfastnesse:  
 constancie.

*Stacte*. A sweet oyle or  
 liquor which is drawn  
 out of new myrthe, by  
 bruising and straying it  
 according to art.

*Staggerd*. A red male  
 Deere, foure yeeres old.

*Stanchboud*. An old hound  
 well experienced.

*Stannaries*. Mines of  
 Tinne.

*Staple*. Any towne or ci-  
 tie appointed for mer-  
 chants of England to ca-  
 ry their Wooll, Cloth,  
 Lead, Tinne, or such like  
 commodities vnto, for the

better sale of them to o-  
 ther merchants by the  
 great.

*State*. It is sometime ta-  
 ken for vrine of mans bo-  
 die.

*Station*. A standing or  
 resting place.

*Statue*. A carued, or cast  
 image, made in proportion  
 like a man.

*Stanesaker*. An herbe bea-  
 ring a three cornered seed  
 of a hot burning nature,  
 which beeing beaten to  
 powder, and mingled with  
 oyle, destroyeth lice, and  
 cureth all itchy mangines.

*Stechados*. A beautifull  
 herbe, bearing faire knops  
 or eares, which being boy-  
 led and drunken, doe open  
 the stoppings of all in-  
 ward parts, and are very  
 good against the paine of  
 the head, and diseases of  
 the brest.

*Sterill*. Barren.

*Sterilitie*. Barrennesse: vn-  
 fruitfulnessse.

*Stigmaticall*. See Stig-  
 maticke.

*Stigmaticke*. A notorious  
 leude fellow, which hath  
 been burnt with a hot y-  
 ron,



## S T

ron, or beareth other  
markes about him, as a to-  
ken of his punishment.

*Stile.* A manner or  
forme of writing, or spea-  
king.

*Stillyard.* A place in Lon-  
don where the Easterling  
merchants of *Hawse* and  
*Almane*, were wont to a-  
bide.

*Stipend.* Wages, or hire  
giuen one.

*Stipendarie.* Hee that re-  
ceiueth yeerely wages, or  
is hyred to doe a thing for  
a certaine price.

*Stipulation.* A solemn  
covenant or bargaine.

*Stoicall.* Of or belong-  
ing to the Stoikes.

*Stoike.* A seuerer secte  
of Philosophers at Athens  
which followed the do-  
ctrine of *Zeno*, who taught  
that a wise man ought to  
bee free from all passions,  
and neuer to bee moued  
either with ioy or griefe.  
They were called Stoikes,  
of the Greeke word *Stoa*,  
(which signifieth a porch)  
because *Zeno* taught his  
followers in a common  
porch of the citie.

## S T

*Storax.* A kinde of  
sweet Gumme, good a-  
gainst hoarshesse, and the  
cough.

*Storke.* A bird famous  
for naturall loue toward  
his parents, whom he fee-  
deth being olde and impo-  
tent, as they fedde him,  
being young. The Egypti-  
ans so esteemed this birde,  
that there was a great pe-  
naltie laid vpon any that  
should kill him.

*Strangurion.* A disease  
when one cannot make  
water, but by drops, and  
that with great paine.

*Stratageme.* A policie or  
subtill device in warre,  
whereby the enemy is of-  
ten vanquished.

*Strict.* Hard, streight,  
seuerer.

*Structure.* A buil-  
ding.

*Student.* One that stu-  
dieth.

*Studious.* Giuen to studie.

*Stupid.* Blockish, with-  
out wit: dull.

*Stupiditie.* Blockishnesse,  
dullnesse: astonishment.

*Stupifaction.* A making  
dull or senselesse.

## S V

*Stygian.* Belonging to the river Styx.

*Styx.* A feined Riuer in hell, by which the heathen gods did vse to sweare: And if they swore falsely, they were depriued of their godhead, for one hundred yeares after.

*Suauitie.* Sweetnesse.

*Subalterne.* Placed vnder another: or that which succedeth another by course.

*Subalternation.* A succeeding by course.

*Subiect.* That which doth support qualities belonging vnto it: as the body is the subiect in which is health, or sicknesse, and the minde the subiect that receiueth into it vertues or vices.

*Sublime.* High, lofty, honourable.

*Sublimatum.* A strong corosue powder called white Mercury, vsed by Chirurgians to eate and consume corrupted flesh.

*Sublimitie.* Highnesse, loftinesse.

*Submisse.* Lowly, humble.

## S V

*Subordinate.* Placed in office vnder another

*Subordination.* An appointing or placing of one thing vnder another.

*Suborne.* To bring one in for a false witnesse: to instruct one priuily how to deceiue another.

*Subpoena.* A Writ whereby one is summoned to appeare in the Chancery at a certaine time, vpon a great penaltie, if he faile in appearance.

*Subscribe.* To write vnder.

*Subscription.* A writing vnder.

*Subsist.* To abide or continue in his owne being.

*Subsistence.* The abiding or continuance of a thing in it owne estate.

*Substitute.* To appoint an inferior officer: also he that is in authoritie vnder another, or which ruleth in steed of another.

*Subterfuge.* A refuge, a sauegard; a place to hide or saue one in.

*Subuersion.* An overthrow.

*Sub-*

S V

**Subuert.** To ouerthrow,  
to delstroy.

**Succinct.** Brieft, short.

**Suffocate.** To strangle:  
choke.

**Suffocation.** A choking:  
a strangling.

**Suffrage.** Fauourable,  
voyces in our behalfe, as  
at the choosling of officers  
or Magistrates.

**Suggest.** To put closely  
into ones minde.

**Suggestion.** A prompting  
or putting of a thing into  
ones minde.

**Sulphur.** Brimstone.

**Summarie.** A brieft ga-  
thering together; an a-  
bridgment containing the  
whole effect of a matter in  
few words.

**Summarilit.** Briefly:  
touching onely the chiefe  
points.

**Summitie.** The height or  
top of a thing.

**Superabound.** To abound  
very much; to be in great  
plentie.

**Supereminence.** Authori-  
tie, or dignitie aboue o-  
thers.

**Supererogation.** Laying  
out of more then one hath

S V

receiued; or the doing of  
more then a man is of ne-  
cessitie bound to doe.

**Superficiall.** Going no  
farther then the outside;  
slight, bearing shew onely  
in the outside, without any  
goodnesse within.

**Superficies.** The outside of  
euery thing, which is al-  
wayes in sight.

**Superfluitie.** More then  
needes to bee, ouermuch.

**Superfluous.** That which is  
too much: also vaine or  
vnprofitable.

**Superlative.** The highe st.

**Superiour.** Higher, aboue  
another.

**Supernall.** That which  
commeth from aboue.

**Superscription.** A writing  
set vpon any thing, as on  
the outside of a letter.

**Supersedem.** In our com-  
mon Law it signifieth a  
commandement sent by  
writing, forbidding an of-  
ficer from the doing of  
that, which otherwise hee  
might and ought to doe.

**Superstition.** An excesse  
of cetemonious worship,  
false worship, or honour  
giuen to God.

*Supplant.* To trip one, or to ouerthrowe him craftily.

*Supplement.* That which supplyeth or maketh vp what is wanting.

*Supply.* To fill vp or adde too.

*Suppliant.* He that maketh a supplication, or humbly intreateth another.

*Supplicate.* To beseech humbly.

*Suppository.* Any thing put vp into the Fundament, to make the body soluble. It is commonly made of hony boyled till it grow thick, and so made into an apt forme for that purpose; whereto sometime is added the yolke of an egge, or salt, when wee will haue it to worke the effect more speedily.

*Suppress.* To keepe downe; to beate vnder: sometime to conceale or keepe close.

*Supputation.* An account or reckoning.

*Supreme.* Chiefe, highest, most excellent.

*Surcease.* To giue ouer, leaue off or cease.

\* *Surcoat.* A gowne with a hood of the same.

*Surplusage.* Ouerplus, more then needes.

*Surprise.* To come vnwares: to take vpon a sodaine.

*Surprisall.* A taking vnwares.

\* *Surquidrie.* Presumption.

*Surrender.* To yelde vp lands or tenements to another.

*Surreption.* A priuie taking away.

*Surround.* To compasse round about.

*Suruey.* To ouerlooke, or ouersee.

*Surueyer.* He that hath the ouersight, of the kings or some great personages lands or workes.

*Suruiue.* To ouerliue, or liue after another.

*Suruiuer.* He that liueth after another.

*Suspend.* To stay one by authoritie for a time, from executing his office: to delay, to deferre.

*Suspence.* Doubtfulnesse, vncertainty.

**Suspiration.** A breathing or sighing.

**Swallowes tayle.** In building it signifieth, a fastening of two peeces of timber so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder.

**Swaine.** A Seruant.

**Swaynmore.** A Court kept thrice a yeare, touching matters belonging to a forrest.

\* **Sweuen.** A dreame.

\* **Swynker.** A labourer.

**Sycamore.** A tree like a fig tree, hauing great branches, and large leaues like a Mulberrie. It beares fruit three or foure times in a yeare, much like a wilde Fig, but without any seeds within. The fruit groweth vpon the verie bodie of the tree, and the great maine boughes, and will neuer be ripe except it bee scraped with an iron roole. It is found plentifully in Caria, Egypt, and the Ile of Rhodes; especially in such places, where Wheate will not grow.

**Sycophant.** A Talebearer, a slanderer, a false accu-

ser.

**Syllogisme.** An Argument consisting of three parts, whereby something is necessarily prooued, as thus:

*Every vertue is honorable:  
Patience is a vertue.*

*Therefore Patience is honorable.*

The first part of a syllogisme is called the Proposition or Maior; the second the Assumption or Minor; and the third, the Conclusion.

**Syluane.** Of, or belonging to the woods.

**Symbole.** A short gathering of principal points together.

**Symmetrie.** Due proportion of one part with another.

**Symmetrian.** Hee that considereth the due proportion of a thing; & how well the parts agree with the whole.

**Sympathie.** A likenesse in quantitie; or a like disposition or affection of one thing to another.

**Symphonie.** Harmony or consent in Musick.

*Symptome.* Any passion or griefe following a disease, or sensibly ioyned with it: as headach with an Ague, a pricking in the side with a Pleurisie, and such like.

*Synagogue.* A Congregation or assembly: commonly it signifies a church of the Jewes.

*Synteresie.* The inward conscience. or a naturall qualitie ingrafted in the soule, which inwardly informeth a man, whether he do well or ill.

*Synod.* A generall councill, a generall or vniuersal assembly.

*Synoper.* See Cinoper.

*Synopsie.* A sight or full view of a thing.

## T

**T***Aas.* An heape.

*Tabernacle.* A shelter or a roome made abroad, with boords and boughes of trees. There was of old among the Israelites, a feast commaunded by God, called the

feast of Tabernacles; which beganne on the fifteenth day of the seventh moneth, and continued seauen dayes, during which time the Israelites liued abroad in Tabernacles, in remembrance, that their Fathers a long time so liued, after God had deliuered them out of the land of Egypt.

*Tacamahua.* A Resin brought out of the VVest Indies, of great vertue against any cold humours, rising of the Mother, Toothach, and diuers other griefes.

*Talent.* A certaine value of money. Among the Greekes there were two kindes of talents, the greater and the lesse: The greater contained about two hundred thirty three pounds sterling: the lesse about an hundred seventy five pounds. Among the Hebrewes the greater Talent of the Sanctuary contained 400. pounds, the lesser Talent halfe so much.

*Tallage.* Custome; freight,

*Tama-*

# T A T E

*Tamarinds.* A fruite brought hither out of India, like vnto green Damfens. They are cold in operation, and therefore good against burning Feauers and all inward diseases, proceeding of heate and choler.

*Tamariske.* A little tree bearing leaues not much vnlike to heath; the decoction whereof in Wine and a little Vineger beeing drunken, is of great vertue against the hardnes or stopping of the spleene or Milt. This tree doth by nature so wast the Milt, that Swine which haue beene daily fedde out of a vessell made thereof, haue beene found to haue no Milt at all.

\* *Tapinage.* Secrecie, slinnesse.

*Taramula.* A little beast like a Lizard, hauing spots in his necke like starres.

*Tardie.* Slow.

*Tartar.* Leeze of wine.

*Tautologie.* A repeating of one speech or matter often.

*Taxe.* To appoint what

one shal pay to the Prince: sometime to reprocue.

*Teace.* A measure of moyst things beeing the sixt part of a tun, and the third part of a pipe.

\* *Teene.* Sorrow.

*Temerarious.* Rash, hasty.

*Temeritie.* Rashnesse.

*Templaries.* Certaine Christian souldiours dwelling about the Temple at Hierusalem, whose office was to entertain Christian strangers that came thither for deuotion, and to guard them in safetie when they went to visite the places of the holy Land: They wore by their Order a white Cloake or vpper Garment, with a redde Crosse.

*Temporall.* That which endureth but a time.

*Temporarie.* The same that Temporal is.

*Temporize.* To follow the time: To seeke to please the time.

*Tenacitie.* A holding fast, a niggardnesse.

*Tenderlings.* The soft tops of a Deeres hornes when they are in blood.

*Tendrels.*

*Tendrills.* Little sprigs of Vines or other Plants, wherewith they take hold to grow or stay themselves vp.

*Tonne.* A terme vsed among Heralds, signifying an O-  
range or tawny colour.

*Tenon.* That part of a post which is put into a mortise hole, to make it stand vp-right, or to beare it vp.

*Tennise.* Littlenesse, slenderesse.

*Tergiversation.* Wrangling, ouerthwart dealing. A seeming to run away and yet fight still.

*Termination.* An ending or last part of a word.

*Terrene.* Earthly.

*Terrestriall.* Earthly.

*Terrifie.* To make afraid.

*Territorie.* Land lying within the bounds of a Cittie.

*Terrour.* Feare, dread.

*Tertian.* The third, or returning euery third day.

*Testament.* A written will.

*Testator.* He that worketh a will.

*Testifie.* To beare witness.

*Testification.* A witnessing.

*Tetragrammaton.* Ha-  
uing foure Letters. The Hebrewes so called the great name of God *Iehouah*, because in their language it was written with foure letters.

*Tetrarch.* A Prince that ruleth the fourth part of a kingdome.

*Theater.* A place made halfe round where people sate to behold solemne playes and games.

*Theatricall.* Of, or belonging to the Theater.

*Theme.* A sentence or argument whereupon one speaketh.

*Theologic.* Diuinitie: the knowledge of Diuine things.

*Theologicall vertues.* Faith, Hope and Charity are so called, because they haue their obie&t & end in God.

*Theoreticall.* That which belongeth to contemplation or inward knowledge of a thing.

*Theorick.* The inward knowledge or contemplation of a thing.

*Thills.*



T I

\* *Thilke*. The same.

\* *Thirle*. To pearce.

*Thorpe*. A village.

*Thraſonically*. Vainglorious, full of boasting as *Thraſo* was.

*Threnes*. Lamentations: mourning.

\* *Threpe*. To affirm.

*Thunminim*. An Hebrew word ſignifying perfection. See *Vim*.

*Tiara*. A rich cap or hat of ſilke uſed by Kings and Priests of Perſia: It covered not the whole head before, but was faſtened with ribbins behind, ſo that it could not eaſily fall off.

*Tiger*. A fierce wild beaſt in India & Hyrcania. This beaſt is the ſwifteſt of all other, wherefore they are taken very young in the dams abſence, and carried away by men on horſeback; who hearing the cry of the old Tiger following ſwiftly after them, doe of purpoſe let fall one of the young whelps, that while ſhe beareth that back, they in the meane time may eſcape ſafe with the other to the ſhip.

*Timerous*. Fearefull.

T O

*Timiditie*. Fearefulneſſe.

*Tincture*. A dipping, colouring, or ſtaining of a thing.

*Titular*. Which beareth onely a Title.

*Toſt*. A place where a houſe hath ſtood.

*Tolerate*. To indure or ſuffer.

*Toleration*. An induring; a ſufferance.

*Tomt*. A part or diuiſion.

*Tone*. A tune, note, or accent of the voice.

*Tonnage*. A payment due for merchandise carried in ſtuns or ſuch like veſſels, after a certaine rate in euery tunne.

*Tonſure*. A clipping or cutting of the haire.

*Topaſe*. A precious ſtone whereof ther are two kinds: One of the colour of gold, and the other of a Saffron colour, not ſo good as the firſt. It is written that this ſtone being put into ſeething water, doth ſo coole it, that one may preſentlie take it out with his hand.

*Topikes*. Places to finde arguments.

*Topographie*. A deſcription of a place.

*Torrent*.

# T R

*Torrent.* A little streame, a brooke that runneth swiftly.

*Torride.* Burning, exceeding hot.

*Torteaues.* Cakes of bread: a terme vsed in Heraldrie.

*Totall.* The whole.

*Trace.* To follow by the steps.

*Traces.* The print of feet in beasts of rauine, as wilde Boares, Beares, and such like.

*Tract.* A discourse, a drawing in length.

*Tractable.* Easie to be ruled and handled: gentle, easie to be perswaded.

*Tradition.* A deliuerie: that which is deliuered vs from others.

*Traduce.* To speake euill of one, to defame, to reproach.

*Tragacanth.* A kind of Gum, the best whereof is cleere, and somewhat sweet in taste: It is often vsed against coughes, and rough hoarsenesse of the throate.

*Tragedie.* A play or Historie ending with great sorrow and bloodshed.

# T R

*Tragedian.* A Player or Writer of Tragedies.

*Tragicall.* Mournfull, lamentable, deadly, which endeth like a Tragedy.

*Tranquillitie.* Quietnesse of mind, calmnesse.

*Transcendent.* That which clymeth ouer, and surmounteth another thing: In Logicke it signifieth a word of such nature that it cannot be included in any of the tenne predicaments.

*Transcript.* A writing or a copying out.

*Transfer.* To carry or convey from one place to another.

*Transfiguration.* An altering of the form or figure.

*Transformation.* A changing into another forme.

*Transition.* A passing ouer from one thing to another.

*Transitorie.* Soone passing, of short continuance.

*Translucent.* Cleere, bright, which may be seen through.

*Transmigration.* A removing to dwell, from one place to another.

*Trans-*

T R

*Transmitte.* To send ouer or away.

*Transmutation.* A changing.

*Transparent.* Cleere, that may be seene through.

*Transport.* To send ouer by shuppe.

*Transpose.* To change or alter the order of a thing.

*Transubstantiation.* A changing of one substance into another.

*Treasonings.* The crossings or doublings of a Row bucke before the hounds.

*Trane.* A treuise to shooc a wild horse in.

*Traverse.* To march vp and downe or to moue the feete with proportion, as in dancing. In our common Law it signifieth to make contradiction, or to deny the cheefe point of the matter wherewith one is charged.

*Treble.* Threefold, or to make a thing thrice so great as it is: sometime it signifieth the highest note in musicke.

*Tremour.* A rembling.

*Trepandiron.* An instrument vsed by surgeons to

T R

cut out a small bone with all.

*Tresses.* Haire.

*Triangled.* Three cornered.

*Tribe.* A kindered; or companie that dwelleth together in one ward.

*Tribune.* The name of two cheefe officers in Rome. The first was Tribune of the people, who was to defend their liberties, and had therefore the gates of his house standing alwayes open day and night. The other was called Tribune of the soul-diours, who had charge to see them well armed, and ordered, being as the Knight marshall is with vs.

*Tribunall.* A iudgement seate.

*Tributarie.* which paieth tribute.

*Trime.* The number of three.

*Trinitie.* Three ioyned in one, or three together.

*Tripartite.* Diuided into three parts.

*Tripp.* A heard or flocke of goates.

*Triplisie.* Threefolde being.

Tri-

# T R

*Triuall.* Base, vile, of no estimation, common euery where.

*Triumurate.* The office of three together.

*Troisfkes.* Little flatte cakes sold by Apothecaries, made of diuerse simple medicines mingled together.

*Trope.* The changing of a word, or a figuratiue manner of speaking.

*Trophie.* Any thing set vp in token of victorie. This custome first began among the Greekes who vsed in that place, where the enemies were vanquished, to cut downe the boughes of great trees, and in the stocks or bodies of them to hang vp armour, or other spoiles taken from the enemies.

*Tropicall.* That which is spoken by a trope or figure.

*Tropikes.* Two imagined circles in the spheare, of equall distance on either side from the Equinoctiall line. The one is called the Tropike of Cancer, the other the Tropike of Capri-

# T R

*corne.* To the first the Sun cometh in Iune, to the other in December. They are called Tropikes of the Greeke word *Trepo*, which signifieth to tourne, because when the Sun comes to either of them, he turnes his course another way.

*Troy weight.* A pound weight of twelue ounces, by which gold, siluer, precious stones, iewels and bread are weighed.

*Trutheman.* An interpreter.

*Truculent.* Fierce, cruell and terrible.

*Trunk.* The body of a tree.

*Tuition.* Defence, protection.

*Tumor.* A swelling.

*Tumult.* A sedition or trouble, some gathering together of the people.

*Tumultuous.* Seditious, full of businesse, or trouble.

*Tonne.* A measure of 252 gallons. In weight it signifieth twenty hundred.

*Turbith.* A roote much vsed in Phisicke, to purge slimie steame out of the bo-

T

V

T

V

body. The best is white and hollow, and is commonly taken with a little ginger, for then it will worke the effect with more ease.

*Turbish mincral.* A certaine red powder (made according to the Paracelsian practise) which is vsed against the French disease.

*Turbulent.* Troublefome, vnquiet.

*Turkise.* A precious stone of a silke blew colour.

*Turpentine* A faire, cleere, and moist kind of rosin, which issueth out of the Larx and Turpentine tree. It is good to be put into oyntments and emplaisters, for it gleweth, cleanseth and healeth wounds. It may be also licked in with hony, and then it cleanseth the brest, and gently looseth the belly, prouoking vrine and driuing out the stone and grauell.

*Turpitude.* Filthines, dishonesty.

*Turle doue.* A bird lesse than a pigcon, famous for

continencie in widowes estate. If the male or femall of this bird dy, the other euer remaineth single, as it were in continuall sorrow. In the Spring time they are scarce seene, because they then loose their fethers: when they drinke, they lift not vp their heads backward as other birds vse. They liue commonly eight yeares, and doe breede twyce a yeare, not about three eggs at a tyme.

*Tutmonthed.* He that hath the chin and nether iaw sticking out farther than the vpper.

*Tutor.* A defender, he that hath charge to bring vp a childe.

*Twibill.* An instrument vsed by Carpenters to make mortise holes.

*Tympane.* A disease wherein the body waxing leane, the bellie swelleth vp, hauing great store of wind and windy humours gathered together betwene the inner skinne thereof and the guts.

*Type.* A figure, forme or likenesse of any thing.

*Typy-*

V A  
*Typicall*. mysticall, or that  
which serueth as a shadow  
and figure of an other  
thing.

*Tyrant*. A cruell Prince,  
One that ruleth vniustly.

*Tyrannize*. To play the  
tyrant, to gouerne with  
crueltie.

V

*Vacant*. Voyde, empty;  
without busines

*Vacation*. A ceasing from  
labour.

*Vacuitie*. Emptines.

*Vacuum*. Emptines.

*Vaile boner*. To putte off  
the hatt, to strike faile, to  
giue signe of submission.

*Valentinianus*. Certaine he-  
retikes so called by the  
name of their first maister  
Valentinianus; who held o-  
pinion that our Sauour  
receiued not his flesh of  
the blessed virgin Mary.

*Validitie*. Force, or  
strength.

*Variable*. Changeable,  
which altereth often.

*Variation*. An altering, or  
changing.

*Vasse*. Huge and great.

V A  
*Vastation*. A wasting or  
spoyling of a country.

*Vastitie*. Exceeding great-  
nes: also waste or spoile  
done to a country.

*Vauesour*. A Lord.

*Vauntcourers*. Forerun-  
ners.

*Vauntlay*. A terme of  
hunting, when they sette  
hounds in readynes, where  
they thinke a chace will  
passe, and cast them off be-  
fore the rest of the kennell  
come in.

*Vaward*. The foremost  
part of a battell.

*Vbiquitie*. The presence  
of a person in all places at  
once.

\* *Vechours*. Hedgehogs.

*Vegeiue*. That which  
lyueth and groweth as  
plants doe.

*Vehemencie*. Earnestnes.

*Veile*. To hide or couer:  
also any thing which hi-  
deth or couereth.

*Velitacions*. Skirmishes,  
fightings.

*Velocitie*. Swiftnes.

*Velume*. Fine parchment  
of calues skynnes.

*Vendible*. Saleable, which  
will quickly be sold.

Vene-

V E

*Venerable*. Reuerent, graue, worshipfull.

*Veneration*. A worshipping.

*Venery*. Hunting: sometime fleshly wantonneffe.

*Veneriall*. See venerious.

*Venerious*. Fleshly: giuen to lechery.

*Venic*. A touch in the body at playing with weapons.

*Veniall*. Which may easily be pardoned.

*Venuey*. A fanne for a woman.

*Ventosity*. Windinesse.

*Ventricle*. The stomacke of any living thing.

*Ventroloquie*. A hollow inward speaking of a spirit in a possessed body.

*Ver*. The spring time.

*Verbal*. Of or belonging to words.

*Verbatim*. Word by word, that which is precisely spoken, according as something was spoken before.

*Verbositie*. Much talke, many words.

*Verdegrease*. A greene substance, made of the rust of brasle or copper, which

V E

hath beene hanged certaine dayes ouer strong vineger; It is of a fretting nature, and therefore to be vsed with great discretion.

*Verdur*. The name of a chiefe officer in a Forrest: omerime it signifieth greenenesse.

*Verge*. A rod or wanne.

*Varger*. He that carryeth a white wande before a great officer.

*Verifie*. To prooue, to make true.

*Veritie*. Truth.

*Vermilion*. See Cinoper.

*Vernall*. Of or belonging to the spring.

*Verifie*. To make verses.

*Verte*. A terme in Heraldry: it signifieth a greene colour.

*Vesper*. The Euening.

*Vestals*. Certaine virgins among the ancient Romanes, consecrated to the Goddesse *Vesta*. They were alwayes chosen betweene fixe and tenne yeeres of age, and continued thirtie yeeres in their office; whereof the

first tenne yeares they bestowed in learning the ceremonies of their order, the second they employed in execution thereof, and the last tenne in teaching others, after it was lawfull for them to marry if they would. Their chiefe office was to keepe fire continually burning in a round temple at Rome in honour of *Vesta*, and if it chanced to goe out, they were to renew it againe with no vsuall fire, but such as they could get by art from the Sunne beames. They were greatly honoured in the Cittie, and had diuerse priuiledges: for they were carried in Chariots, and the chiefeest Magistrates would doe reuerence to them. They had officers going before them, as the Consuls had, and if they met any who was ledde to be put to death, they had authoritie to deliuer him, taking an oath that they came not that way of purpose but by chance. They might also

make a will, and dispose of their goods as they pleased. But if any of them were found to liue vnchast, she was openly carried with sad silence to the gate called *Collina*, where being put into into a deepe pit, she was presently buried aliue. These *Vestals* were first instituted by *Numa Pompilius*, or as some write, by *Romulus*.

*Vestiment*. A garment or clothing.

\* *Vivands*. Viſuals.

*Viaticum*. Money or any necessarie prouision for a traoueller.

*Viciare*. To corrupt, to defile.

*Viceregent*. A deputie, one that supplieth the place of an other man.

*Vicinitie*. Neighbourhood.

*Vicissitude*. An interchangeable course of things, now one way, now an other.

*Victime*. A sacrifice, a beast offered in sacrifice.

*Victimate*. To offer in sacrifice, to kill and sacrifice.

*Victor*.



V I

*Victor.* A conqueror.

*Victorious.* That hath gotten the victorie.

*Videlicet.* To wit, that is to say.

*View.* The print of the foote of a fallow Deere in the ground.

*Vigilancie.* Watchfulnes.

*Vigilant.* Watchfull.

*Vigill.* The eue or day next before a great festiual day. It signifieth also a portion of the night deuided into foure equall parts, the first Vigill beganne at sixe of the clocke in the euening, and continued till nine. The second Vigill began at nine, and continued till twelue. The third was from twelue till three. And the fourth was from three, till sixe of the clocke in the morning.

*Vigour.* Strength, liuenesse, force.

*Vigorous.* Lively, strong, lusty.

*Vilfie.* To make base.

*Vilisie.* Basenesse.

*Vindictine.* Reuengefull, or apt to reuenge.

*Vintage.* The time of year when wine is made.

V I

*Violate.* To offer violence, to corrupt or defile, to transgresse or breake a law.

*Violation.* An offering of violence, a breaking.

*Viper.* A venomous serpent in some hot countries lying much in the earth, hauing a short taile, which gratheth and maketh a noise as he goeth. They are of a yellow colour, and sometime red. The male hath but one tooth in euery side, but the female hath moe. It is written that when they ingender, the female biteth off the males head, which he putteth into her mouth; and that the young ones doe gnaw the dams belly, and so kill her to get forth the sooner.

*Virago.* A stout woman of manly courage.

*Virginal.* Of or belonging to a Virgin.

*Virilite.* Mans estate.

*Virulent.* Poisonous, deadly, infectious.

*Visible.* Which may be seene.

*Visibilite.* The abilitie or powre of seeing.

*Vital.* Liuing, or ap-  
pertaining to life.

*Vitiate.* To corrupt or  
defile.

*Vituous.* Full of vice,  
lewde, wicked.

*Vitriol.* Copperas: It is of  
a middle nature betweene  
stone and mettall.

*Vituperare.* To re-  
proach, blame, or dis-  
praise.

*Vituperation.* A blaming,  
a rebuking.

*Viuacitie.* Long life,  
luelinesse.

*Viuification.* A quicke-  
ning, a reuiuing.

*Vlcer.* A sore, or botch.

*Vlcerate.* To make sores  
or blisters to arise.

*Vlcerous.* Full of sores.

*Vmbilike.* The Nauell,  
the middle part.

*Vmbrated.* Shadowed.

*Vnaccessiblc.* Vnapproch-  
able, which cannot be  
come vnto.

*Vnconuinitie.* One con-  
sent of minde, concord, a-  
greement.

*Vncouth.* Strange.

*Vnction.* An anointing.

\* *Vneth.* Scarce, hardly,  
with difficulty.

*Vnguent.* An oyntment.

*Vniforme.* Of one forme  
and fashion.

*Vniformitie.* One forme  
and fashion.

*Vnintelligible.* Which  
cannot be vnderstood.

*Vnion.* A ioyning to-  
gether, concord, agree-  
ment: also there is a preci-  
ous pearle so called.

*Vnirie.* Concord, a-  
greement.

*Vniuersall.* The whole,  
all in generall.

*Vniuersalitie.* The whole  
state, all in generall.

*Vnsatiable.* Which can-  
not be filled or satisfied.

*Vocabularie.* Of or be-  
longing to words, which  
consisteth onely of words.

*Vocall.* Of or belonging  
to the voice.

\* *Vocation.* A calling, or  
course of life that one is  
called to.

*Volant.* Flying.

*Volubilitie.* The quicke  
turning of any thing: in-  
constancie, changeablenes.

*Voluntarie.* Willing.

\* *Voluper.* A Kercher.

*Voluptuous.* Given to  
pleasure, wanton.

*Voluptu-*

V R

*Voluptuousnesse.* Pleasure of bodie, wantonnesse.

*Vomite.* To cast, to rid the stomacke.

*Voracity.* A deuouring.

*Votarie.* Hee that maketh a vow, or bindeth himselfe by vow.

*Vowell.* A letter which maketh a perfect sound of it selfe, as *a, e, i, o, u.*

*Vrbanie.* Courtesie in speech or behauiour, ciuilitie, gentlnesse.

*Vrgent.* Which vrgeth or compelleth a man to go about a matter.

*Vreters.* The water pipes or conduits by which the vrine passeth from the kidneys to the bladder.

*Vrim.* An Hebrew word, which the high Priest of the Iewes wore with the word Thummim, in the plaits of the Rationall vpon his brest: Saint Hierome interpreteth it, Learning.

*Vrime.* Water of man or beast.

*Vrme.* A box, or litle vessel.

*Vtas.* The eighth day following any terme or feast.

*Vtenfils.* Necessaries belonging to a house or ship.

V V

*Vtility.* Profit, commodity.

*Vulgar.* Common or much vied of the common people.

*Vultur.* A rauinous fellow, a cruell Cormorant.

*Vuula.* A little peece of flesh in the inmost roose of the mouth, which sometime hangeth loose downward, and hindereth from speaking and swallowing the meat.

W

**W***Wise.* Goods that a Fellon flying, leaueth for haste behind him, which commonly are forfeit to the lord of the soile, if the right owner bee not knowne.

*Waine.* In our common law it signifieth a woman that is outlawed.

\* *Wanger.* A male or bouget.

\* *Warison.* Reward.

*Wariangles.* A kind of rauinous birds.

*Warpe.* The threed that goeth in the length of the cloth.

\* *Wassell bread*. Fine Cinnamonell.

\* *Waymening*. Lamenting.

*Weasand*. The throat or passage into the stomacke.

\* *Wene*. To thinke.

\* *Welked*. Withered.

*Welkme*. The whole compasse of the heauens: the Firmament, the heauens.

\* *Went*. I go.

*Whike*. Which.

\* *Whilome*. Whilst. sometime once, or in time past.

*Whirlebone*. A round bone vpon the knee, which may be moued vp and downe.

*Wherlebat*. A weapon hauing plumets of Lead tyed to the end of it.

*Wile*. Decent, craftinesse.

*Wille*. Subtile, craftie.

*Wifard*. A Wise man, a Witch, a cunning man.

*Wishername*. When hee that hath taken a distresse carrieth it to such a place, where the Sheriffe may not make deliuerance vpon a a Replewne, then the partie distrayned may haue a Writ to the Sheriffe, that he take as many beastes,

or as much goods of the other in his keeping, till that he hath made deliuerance of the first distresse, and this is called a Writ of *Wishername*.

\* *Wone*. Store.

\* *Wonne*. To dwell, or abide.

\* *Woodshaw*. Woodside or shadow.

*Woofe*. That threed in weauing which goeth a crosse.

*Wooldriuer*. He that buyeth wooll in the Country, and carrieth it away on horsebacke to sell it againe.

*Wreche*. The taylor of a wilde Boare.

*Wrecke*. The losse of a ship at Sea by drowning: also goods so lost and cast vp on the sea shore.

\* *Wreme*. To compass about.

*Wright*. A Carpenter.

\* *Wimple*. A Kercher.

*Wyuer*. A serpent much like a Dragon.

X

**X** *Ylloors*. See *Lignum Alores*.

*Xyle*.

*Xylobalsamum.* A sweet wood out of which balme droppeth. See Balme.

## Y

*Y Aradland.* In some places, it is 20. Acres of land : in some, 24. and in some 30.

*Yarrow.* Fearefull, faint-hearted. Also there is an herbe so called, good to stop any bleeding.

*Yate.* A Gate.

*Yleeped.* Called, named.

*Yearne.* To cry and barke as Beagles doe at their prey.

*\* Yede.* Went.

*Yexing.* Sobbing.

*Yore.* Long agoe, of olde.

*Yuca.* An herbe in India, wherewith they vse to make bread.

## Z

*Zanie.* A foolish imitator to a tumbler, or such like.

*Zenith.* That part of the heauens which is direct ouer our head.

*Zephus.* The Weste winde.

*Zodiacke.* An imaginarie winding circle in the heauens, vnder which the planets are still moued, and in which the twelue signes are placed.

*Zone.* A girdle In Cosmographie, it signifieth a diuision made of the heauens into fve parts, whereof one is extreme hot, two extreme colde, and two temperate. The hot Zone, otherwise called the burning Zone, is all that part of the heauens, which is contained betweene the two Tropickes of *Cancer* and *Capricorne*, in which Zone, continually the Sun keepeth his course. The two cold Zones are vnder the two Poles of the world, or within 23. degrees neere them. The two temperate are the Zones betweene the farthest extreme cold and the middle burning Zone. And with these fve Zones of the heauens, doeth the earth vnder, agree in heat, cold temperature,

R  
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